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Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 30, 1973/Vaisakha 10, 1895, (*Saka*).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*).

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members—I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Vasudeo Shridhar Kirolikar who passed away at Durg on the 25th April, 1973 at the age of 80 years

Shri Kirolikar was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57, representing Durg constituency of Madhya Pradesh A legal practitioner, he was a prominent figure in local affairs of Durg and took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment on a number of occasions He was also associated with the civic body and a number of associations of his constituency

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we share the sentiments which you have expressed One more of our valiant freedom fighters has passed away.

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As you have told the House, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar Kirolikar was in the freedom movement from 1932 onwards and went to prison many times He was also actively associated with the Khadi and Village Industries movement He participated in the public life of Madhya Pradesh before he came to the First Lok Sabha. He was specially interested in questions regarding local self-government and was Member of or associated in some other way with several local committees set up for the welfare of the common man

I request you to convey our sincere sympathies and condolences to the bereaved family

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, on behalf of my party I associated myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister on the passing away of Shri Vasudeo Shridhar Kirolikar I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं श्री वासदेव श्रीधर किरोलिकर के देहावसान पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करता हू और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हू उनकी आत्मा को सद्गति प्रदान करे। आप हमारी सवेदनायें उनके शोक सतप्त परिवार तक पहुचादे।

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, on behalf of my party and on my behalf, I express my deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Shri Wasudeo Shridhar Kirolikar who was a Member of the First Lok Sabha. I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decision on Report regarding Ship-Building Yard at Haldia

*903. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whtether Government have finalised its decision on the report regarding the Shipyard to be set up at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Working Group set up to study the question of establishing a shipyard at Haldia has recently submitted its report to the Government and if so, what types of ships and what sizes of ships are going to be built in the shipyard proposed to be set up.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The Working Group that was set up has submitted its report and it is now under consideration—this is about Haldia. Of course, the recommendation is in respect of larger types of vessels like tankers and bulk carriers.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I am sure the able hon. Minister is aware that the present trend in ship-building is to build bigger and bigger vessels. As you know, Sir, now even 700,000 tonne ship is on the keel. I want to know why we, in India, are still thinking of only 14,000 tonners at Visakhapatnam and at the most we propose to build 85,000 tonners at Cochin. I want to know whether Government thave any plant to build at least 100,000 tonners in the near future.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The change in the nature and character of ships is of recent times, recent years, and when our shipyards were planned, these were not in view. Even so, the Cochin Shipyard takes care of larger types of vessels; we are going to have ships of as much as 75,000 DWT, build in it, to begin with. In future construction of shipyards, we shall certainly take note of the present trend of larger and larger vessels.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the hon. Minister pleased let us know whether this report is going to be finalised very soon and whether the work on Haldia shipyard is proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan itself? I would also like to know whether the terms of reference of this Committee were broad enough to include even Paradeep, so that both Paradeep and Haldia can be taken up together.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The working Group was set up on a proposal made by the West Bengal Government for setting up a shipyard in Haldia, and the terms of reference were: projections for demand of ships and the types likely to be in demand; the availability of existing ship-building capacity and its adequacy for meeting this demand; the necessity for an additional shipyard, its location, etc. It has now been decided to constitute a techno-economic working group to evaluate, both technically and economically, the various sites proposed....

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about Paradeep?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Paradeep will also be taken care of along with the others.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Last week, the hon. Minister, in reply to

a question, has said that they are going to establish two shipyards on the east coast I want to know whether they are going to set up two ship-yards in the Fifth Plan or only a shipyard at Haldia will be set up

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR As I have said, ultimately the decision will have to be based on techno-economic considerations But Haldia and Paradip have been very much in our eyes apart from the demand from other States like Gujarat, Maharashtra as also Tuticorm

SHRI A K M ISHAQUE It is said that no final decision has been taken as yet Will the hon Minister give us an idea as to by what date the final decision will be taken and whether the Government will consider this sympathetically?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR I am sure the hon Member knows that after we have considered and finalised our conclusions we make recommendations and these recommendations will be considered by the Planning Commission and the Government and finally as part of the Fifth Plan it will have to be approved by this House

Holding Company of National Seeds Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Farm Corporation

*104 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR

SHRI INDAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a holding company of National Seeds Corporation Central Warehousing Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India,

(b) if so, the main features thereof and when a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken, and

(c) in case the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) No, Sir, at present

(b) Does not arise

(c) The activities of the three corporations are not similar and, therefore it may not be feasible to constitute a holding company for these three corporations The National Seeds Corporation is expected to act as a promotional agency for the development of quality seed industry by producing quality foundation seeds, certified seeds by providing training facilities for seed production processing and marketing It also promotes quality consciousness through provision of services like certification setting up of seed testing laboratories, etc The State Farm Corporation of India is prinsipally concerned with the setting up of agricultural farms for production of seeds etc The Central Warehousing Corporation is essentially to act as an agency for promoting scientific storage facilities to minimise loss

श्री सतपाल कपूर स्पीकर साहब क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतायेंगे कि पाठक कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस सिलसिले में कि होल्डिंग कम्पनी बनाई जाय तो क्या डिपार्टमेंट आफ एग्रीकल्चर ने फैसला कर लिया है कि उस रिपोर्ट को रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाय ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE As far as the proposal for a holding company is concerned this was not gone into with any special reference to the organizations which are functioning under the aegis of the Agriculture Ministry

श्री सतपाल कपूर स्पीकर साहब क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बतायेंगे कि सीड कारपो-

रेमन जो है यह नई वैरायटी के कोई नये बीज पल्सेज में, कौटन में और कोर्स ग्रौन में इमप्रूव करने की बात कर रही है ? यदि हां, तो कितनी जल्दी इमप्रव्ड वैरायटी लायेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The seeds research work is done by research organizations and once a particular variety is released, then the problem of producing foundation seeds, breeders, etc., is given to the National Seeds Corporation. As far as the specific items mentioned by the hon. Member are concerned, a number of new varieties including the ones mentioned by the hon. Member have been released and the NSC is doing that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: All these Corporations like the National Seeds Corporation, Farms Corporation are secondary when the land is not developed through modern technology. There has been no effort on the part of the Government of India to have on a national scale some sort of an organization which can develop the land throughout the country. Is there any scheme with the Government of India to set up a National Land Development Corporation to provide facilities . . .

MR SPEAKER: That does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Next question, since nobody knows what a holding company is.

MR. SPEAKER: He is, I think, on the assumption that it is a withholding company.

Wheat Trade Take Over in Delhi

*905. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat trade has been taken over by Government in Delhi;

(b) if so, the arrangements made for the sale of wheat through the retail shops and the limit prescribed both for the retailers and the consumers for at a time purchase;

(c) whether the take-over has created any adverse effect on the price; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There will be two types of licences-one for those who will keep the stocks of wheat upto 5 quintals and other for those who will keep 20 quintals at a time. These licenced dealers will sell wheat to a consumer upto 40 KG and to an establishment upto 2 quintals at one time in a day in retail sale.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Have the Government received any representation from these licensed dealers that the quota of 5 quintals allotted to them is too meagre looking to the consumer demands? May I also know as to how many dealers are operating before the take-over and how many licences have been issued after the take-over?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Delhi Administration is receiving the applications because under the order which has been promulgated in Delhi, it has been mentioned that those who have been operating wheat trade, may apply. So the list can be compiled only after some time. Regarding the representation mentioned. I have not come across any such thing; if there is anything we will certainly examine it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The All India Foodgrain Dealers Association threatened to discontinue supplying in case of Jowar, Bajra, maize and grams, and I would like to know whether it was

merely a threat or they have resorted to something concrete and if so, what is the information of the Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They have made a public statement about this. Some local associations have said that they would dissociate from such a move. I appeal to the good sense of all those persons not to resort to these threats. If they do such a thing, no doubt, the Government will take all strict and stern action to deal with the situation.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूगा यह उन की जानकारी मे है, जैसा कि उन्होंने अभी उत्तर दिया उस से जाहिर होता है, कि कुछ शक्तिया इस अच्छे कदम को सेबोटाज करना चाहती हैं, ऐसे कुछ राजनीतिक दल भी है और कुछ पूजीवादी व्यवस्था के विश्वास करने वाले लोग भी है ?इस को रोकने के लिये क्या वह ला मिनिस्ट्री . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to sabotage it!

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो वही बात कर रहे है कि आ बैल मुझे मार ।

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर बैल होगा तो मारेगा ।

श्री बी०पी० मौर्य. ऐसी जो मनोवृत्तिया है उन ताकतो को कट्रोल करने के लिये क्या इस को नान-बेलऐबिल आफेंस बनायेगे, और क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करेगे कि ऐसे लोगो की डी० आई० आर० मे गिरफ्तारिया हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Some of the State Governments have made suggestions that it should be non-bailable and this is being examined We are passing through a difficult situation and I would appeal to all the elements not to put obstructions at all. Obstructions will only result in affecting the supply of essential commodities like food to the community. I would appeal to the good sense of these persons. If they don't listen then naturally the law will take its own course.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसानों के लिये गहूं की वसूली का अधिक मूल्य मांगना जुर्म है ? अगर जुर्म नही है तो इस सम्बन्ध में कानून का उपयोग करने की बात कैसे हो सकती है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में कुल कितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है, और क्या सरकार टोटल राशनिग करने जा रही है ? यदि हा, तो प्रति व्यक्ति को दिल्ली में कितना राशन दिया जायगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would request him to use his good offices to advise his followers and others not to resort to means whereby the procurement is affected. On the one hand they say that Government of India has not given adequate food to drought-affected areas. If they go on obstructing that farmers should not give, it won't help matters.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह गलत बात है । किसान कोई हमारी बात के कारण गेहू नही रोक रहा है । किसान ज्यादा कीमत चाहता है इसलिये गहू नही बेच रहा है ।

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: I have already told you about price mechanism and if there is anything more to be done, this can be looked into the next season, with the advice of experts and so on. Of course there can be difference of opinion in a democratic system That I can understand any one may feel differently on a particular matter. But in regard to this particular matter, to advise the farmers to hold up foodgrains is not good. That is all I would say.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are approaching the farmers to ask for an increase in price.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the second part of the hon. Member's question is concerned we are covering the total demand of Delhi. Whether we introduce statutory

or partial rationing we will supply wheat to Delhi at the rate of 8 kg. per head. I do not think Delhi is at present in difficulty.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है जैसा कि उन्होंने एक पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में कहा, कि कुछ लोग जा कर किसानों में प्रचार कर रहे हैं और उन को पैसा दे रहे हैं कि जितने पैसे की जरूरत हो उतना ले लो और गल्ले को होर्ड कर लो ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस टेंडेन्सी को होलसेल ग्रेन डीलर्स और उन के एजेन्ट्स बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं ? यदि दे रहे हैं तो मंत्री महोदय के मार्ग में कौन सा कानन बाधक है कि वह डी आई आर के अन्तर्गत या एसेन्शल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई न करें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are consulting the State governments and we are prepared to give them any powers they want to deal with it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, while the whole-sale take-over of foodgrains is a welcome step, I want to know what is the public distribution system contemplated by the government simultaneously with procurement. Are there adequate number of fair price shops to take care of the distribution aspect?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In order to improve the efficiency of the public distribution system we have advised the State Governments to associate popular committees so that the mal-practices are avoided. As far as the adequacy of shops is concerned, the State Governments are advised to organise adequate number of fair price shops.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह प्रश्न विशेषकर दिल्ली के बारे में है और वह सारे भारत में फिर रहे हैं ।

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : इस प्रश्न के मन्दर्भ में दो महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं । एक भाव और दूसरा वितरण । भाव के सम्बन्ध में किसानों में इस प्रकार की आपत्ति होती है कि उस के भाव कम हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो क्राइटीरियन या सिद्धान्त इनपुट्स के बारे में तय किया है कि और उस के अन्तर्गत 80 और 82 रु० भाव तय किया है उस के बाद चूंकि इनपुट्स की कास्ट बढ़ गई है तब क्या आप इस भाव को बढ़ाने का प्रयास करेंगे ताकि आप का प्रोक्योरमेंट सक्सेसफल हो । जहां तक वितरण का सम्बन्ध है उस के सरकारीकरण का बड़ा स्वागत हुआ है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार आदि जो अनाज की कमी वाले राज्य हैं उन से वितरण व्यवस्था को सफल बनाने के लिये सरकार रेलवे वगैरह आदि की सप्लाई में कहां तक सहयोग करेगी ताकि उन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the question is limited to Delhi whereas the hon. Member is going into the larger issue. As far as Delhi is concerned Delhi Administration is examining the problem whether the present number of fair price shops inadequate or not. They have been advised to increase the number of fair price shops. I do not think the larger issue comes under this question.

MR. SPEAKER: The present question is only in respect of wheat trade take over in Delhi.

आप दूसरे प्रश्नों में घुस जाते और कहते हैं कि इस का एरिया बढ़ाओ ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : श्री मौ के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि फूड ग्रेन्स के टेक ओवर के सम्बन्ध में जो ग्राफन्सेज होंगे उनको नान-बेलेबल बनाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है । विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में सेंटर को लिखा है । क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि क्या कोई अवधि वह निर्धारित करेंगे

जिस के अन्दर वह इस को नान-वेलबेल अफेंस बना देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो पहले हो चुका है ।

Survey conducted by Central Team on Leprosy in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas.

+

*913. SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the last three years by the Central team on leprosy disease in the Chhotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District of Bihar State;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by this disease; and

(c) the measures taken by Government on the basis of the survey to curb this disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

No Central Team has conducted any survey on leprosy during the last 3 years in the Chhotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District of Bihar State. However, the State health authorities are reported to have taken up a sample survey which is expected to be completed by the end of 1973. The exact position of prevalance of leprosy in the areas referred to in the Question will be known after the survey is completed.

Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan the National Leprosy Control Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent central assistance for the establishment of Leprosy Control Units, Survey Education and Treatment Centres and for upgrading of Subsidiary Centres into Leprosy Control Units. Bihar has established 25 Leprosy Control Units and 15 Survey Education and Treatment Centres of which 3 Leprosy Control Units are in the Santhal Parganas and 6 Leprosy Control Units are in the Santhal Parganas and 6 Leprosy Control Units and 4 S.E.T. Centres in Chhotanagpur Division.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The statement is brilliantly evasive. It does not reveal the information sought for. Will Government give an idea as to the number of persons affected by this virulent disease. I have information that the number of persons affected there is alarming. Will Government reveal any information about this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): There are guess-figures regarding the leprosy-affected people. Two sample surveys were undertaken from region to region, and on that basis some information is available. But the entire country is to be covered, and we have to make an effort to a very great extent; secondly, the people would also like to conceal this disease because of the social stigma. So, every attempt is being made to gather as much information as possible.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The answer is more confusing. I was trying to elicit some information from Government to gauge the extent of the disease there, but Government would not give any information. I have information that about 30 lakh people are suffering from that particular type of disease in that area. Are Government going to deny this?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I have said, we have not got the exact figures. Sample surveys were undertaken, but even then, there are difficulties in gathering information on

because of the social stigma attached to this disease. We have heard all these figures, but I cannot vouchsafe that they are correct estimates.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While Government have no information about the number of persons affected, have they contacted the Santhal Pahadi Seva Mandal which is doing a lot of service in Santhal Parganas district which has the highest percentage of leprosy in the whole country? If so, has any information been got from the Mandal?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Yesterday, Shri Dalmia, who is working in that area with a number of constructive workers, met me. From whatever figures they have collected, they also admit that the disease is rampant. But the difficulty is that if in one place the percentage of the population affected is 8, in the next village it is nil. So all these matters were discussed yesterday. We are making an effort this year to find out the exat number and take as much precautions as possible.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: How many central survey committees are there and how are they being utilised for surveys in places and areas, from State to State and stage to stage?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Under this programme, about 238 leprosy control centres and 1479 Survey, Education and Treatment centres have so far been established in the country. As for the break-up state-wise, I am prepared to give it if the member wants.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know the names of the places where the sample survey was done?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: As my senior colleague has said, we are actually entering into a very systematic survey of the whole country. But there are some hyper-endemic areas like Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar etc. We are actually making this survey so that we have a clear picture of the number of persons affected. At this stage, we cannot say that is the total number of people affected.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Was a sample survey conducted in Bankura?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is true that there is a Centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent central assistance for the establishment of leprosy control units etc. But already there are some leprosy hospitals which are in a deplorable condition because of want of funds. It is in Government's mind that while the survey goes on, they will see to it that no hospital is wound up because of want of funds?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon member is not correct in saying that there are a number of hospitals where conditions are miserable and there is no treatment and other things.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Because of lack of funds.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: It is not correct. Even when voluntary organisations come forward, we provide them with whatever funds are available. So there is no question of dearth of funds. Really we want more voluntary organisations to come forward.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the social stigma referred to a short while ago has gradually disappeared because of the fact that it is now well known that 90 per cent of leprosy cases are N. I. (non-infectious)? The patients especially are aware of it. Therefore, there is a large crowed before the leprosy clinics, everywhere, particularly in the areas referred to in the question, the clinics are not kept open the whole day as they should. They are open for only two to three hours and then they are closed. That is the first point. Secondly the medicines in the clinics

are hopelessly inadequate. Thirdly, in Bihar particularly, the two hospitals where there reconstructive surgery arrangements are available—Madhupur and Brambay—the arrangements for constructive surgery are hopelessly inadequate, and therefore, more and more patients cannot take advantage of the reconstructive surgery, which is the most modern way of getting rid of leprosy in modern times.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY The point made by the hon. Member is what the Minister should have said.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to keep quiet? Please sit down I am not going to allow you to do it everytime.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not want to make it as a personal tussle between me and the Speaker But I think the Chair could set a good example here as to how a question should have been answered In future I hope you will pay attention.

MR SPEAKER Order, please Everytime, free advice

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon Member mentioned the early closure of the hospitals and lack of medicines So far as the closure is concerned, I cannot vouchsafe So far as the availability of medicines is concerned, I think it is recognised that the prices of medicines which have got to be bought have gone up. These are matters which are engaging our attention, and once the difficulties are removed, all available medicines will be provided.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA. What about the facilities for reconstructive surgery? Are they going to expand the facilities at the Brambay and Madhupur hospitals?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is too general, but you are now asking a particular question. It is much better you write to the Minister about it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: It is a related question.

MR. SPEAKER: It was a very general question. I do appreciate your anxiety, but it is much better you write to the Minister for these details.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : बिहार के कुछ भागो मे, और इसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्यान्य राज्यो मे भी, कुष्ट रोग भयंकर रूप से फैलता जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कुष्ट रोग फैलने के मूल कारण क्या है, किन स्थानो मे, कैसी बस्तियो में और किन लोगो मे यह रोग विशेष रूप से फैल रहा है और उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ।

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR. Usually, we find that the greater the poverty the greater is the number of the poor people who are affected by this particular disease. And as my colleague just now said, the Control units are working. For instance, in Andhra, this disease is affecting perhaps more people than in any other State. So, we are running the leprosy control units.

Agricultural Development Programme for 1973-74

*914 SHRI R K SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural development programme for various States, State-wise, for the year 1973-74;

(b) the item-wise allocation of funds therefor, State-wise;

(c) the target of production in respect of each item; and

(d) the rate of agricultural growth likely to be achieved with the implementation of the programme as at (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4915/73].

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I have examined the statement which has been attached to the answer. About the agricultural development programme for various States, which I have asked in part (a) of the question, emphasis has been given on agricultural production, minor irrigation, soil conservation, area development and so on. In view of the fact that agriculture depends on the vagaries of the monsoon and the weather in this country, and also in view of the fact that we have achieved near self-sufficiency in food in India, I would like to know whether the agricultural research institutions and agricultural universities will be given the primacy of place in agricultural planning. On page 4 agricultural university and agricultural education are given a tardy concession in this statement I should like to know specifically whether agricultural institutes have a place of primary importance in the production programmes of the Ministry and proposals such as the one for agricultural university in eastern U.P., particularly at Faizabad submitted by the U P. Government would get priority or concessions from this Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: If the hon Member will kindly look into the reports laid on the Table of the House, he will see the very substantial increase during the last 4-5 years because of the generous support of hon. Members; agricultural universities and activities have been expanding fast and all our central research institutions are being strengthened and these include agricultural universities. There is no question of neglecting this vital sector because the Government of India attaches the highest importance to the basic activity on the basis of which Indian agriculture is expected to develop.

As for the specific question of agricultural university in eastern U.P. the Government of India's position is: one State, one University at the moment. After these are consolidated naturally this problem can be taken up. I hope the hon. Member will not misunderstand me if I point to him that already a number of agricultural graduates are unemployed. Suppose we expand this problem will be accentuated. The problem of eastern U.P. deserves special attention and my Ministry is in correspondence with the State Government.

SHRI R K. SINHA: Firstly, U.P. is equal to many other States put together and it cannot be put under the rule: one agricultural university for one State It would be something which the people of U.P. would resist. In a written answer earlier the Minister had accepted that the U.P Government had decided on an agricultural university in Eastern U.P and that after further correspondence it would be approved

Anyway another question that arises from (d) that is, development efforts as also weather conditions, I should like to know whether in view of the fresh water sea which is below the Gangetic plain and the vagaries of the season year after year and the drought crisis and also because of the fact that right reaction and monopolists are trying to see that the grain take over fails, the Ministry would examine the possibility of tapping fresh water below the Gangetic valley for further agricultural research and minor and major irrigation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This problem has already been identified by the Ministry and this area is one of the richest areas in the world in underground water resources and we propose to do this in the shortest possible time. That is the approach of my Ministry.

श्री मूल चंद डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि राजस्थान में ड्राई फार्मिंग स्कीम लागू होने पर भी आप ने उस को सब से कम पैसा दिया, माइनर इरीगेशन में 39, और सोयल कंजर्वेशन में 44, इस तरह के आंकड़े उस के हैं। जब कि दूसरी स्टेट्स को 200 और 300 करोड़ रुपया दिया है उस के मुकाबिले में राजस्थान को बहुत ही कम रुपये दिए गए हैं। तो राजस्थान के साथ यह व्यवहार क्यों है ? सारी स्टेट्स की फिगर्स देखी जायें राजस्थान उस में सबसे पीछे है जब कि उस में इस बात का स्कोप बहुत है। तो ऐसा क्यों है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Like our valued colleague, we our selves feel very strongly about Rajasthan; let him not feel that it is neglected and only he is championing its cause. These plans are formulated by the State Governments themselves and are discussed with the Planning Commission. They are all tied to the availability of resources in the State. If the Rajasthan Government comes out with its plan tied to its resources, the Government and the Planning Commission will no doubt support it.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : राजस्थान ने कितना मांगा था ?

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know from the hon. Minister as to how much allocation has been made to Punjab for the development of agricultural programme? Secondly, is it a fact that the growth rate in Punjab is higher?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A statement about the individual States on how much of outlay has been provided is already laid on the table of the House.

As far as Punjab is concerned, Punjab, Haryana and some parts, perhaps, of West U.P. are having a higher growth rate in this country. A lot of investment is taking place on agriculture apart from Government investment.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पानी, खाद, बीज और इन्सेक्टिसाइड ये चार चीजें हों तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। फखरुद्दीन साहब से मैंने कहा कि इतना रुपया आप देते हैं माइनर इरीगेशन के लिए, मेरे यहां मैंने जितनी दफा कहा, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि पैसा ही नहीं है। आप ने कहा कि आप के चीफ मिनिस्टर आते हैं तो आप के सामने बात करा देंगे। कितने दिन गजर गए, पिछली बार चीफ मिनिस्टर आए और गए और यह छोटा सा काम हम ने मंत्री जी से कहा और वह आज तक नहीं हुआ, तो पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार पानी का कौन सा इंतजाम कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): मुझे अफसोस है जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से सूबाई सरकार को मदद दी गई थी उस में से माननीय सदस्य की कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में वह मदद नहीं दी गई। मैंने इस का जिक्र चीफ़ मिनिस्टर से किया था और जब कभी मौका मिलेगा, मैं इस बात का जिक्र करूंगा और आमने सामने उन की बात करा दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I think I would be setting a bad precedent if I allow this unless a Member asks a specific question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हाउस जनता के काम के लिए है और जनता की बात यहां नहीं सुनेंगे तो फिर हाउस किस काम के लिए है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। हाउस को सब कामों के लिए रख लें, फिर रूल्स की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि पानी की कमी के साथ साथ फर्टिलाइजर की कमी अन्नोत्पादन को बढ़ाने में काफी कठिनाइयां पैदा कर रही है ? क्या सरकार यह मानती है कि मीठापुर प्रोजक्ट

को स्वीकृति देने में विलम्ब कर के सरकार ने कृषि विकास के कार्यक्रम को खटाई में डाल दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There was some shortage. And there has been some shortage in the availability of fertilisers during the last one year. But, the Government of India anticipates this because of the increasing domestic production and a large volume of imports which has been committed. Now, the availability of fertilisers is expected to be quite comfortable during the coming season. But, I quite appreciate the hon. Member's concern about the general problem of availability of fertiliser in the country. The Government of India, as is known to him, proposes to take a number of steps for encouraging our domestic production. But, he can put a specific question to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals if he wants a specific information about this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let the backbenchers too have their say?

डा० गोविंद दास रिछारिया : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कृषि विकास के लिए उन्होंने मूलभूत सिद्धान्त क्या अपनाया है अपने पैसे के वितरण के लिए ? क्या उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि कृषि विकास का पैसा क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर प्रदेशों को दिया जाये या उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि आबादी के हिसाब से यह पैसा प्रदेशों को दिया जाये ? कौन सा सिद्धान्त उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है जिस के अनुसार पैसा सारे प्रदेशों को भेजते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: My Ministry does not go into the problems. These are larger areas which are gone into by the Finance Commission as well as the National Development Council and the Planning Commission.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI; He has not answered the part (b) of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do it without my permission. Shri Daschowdhury.

*SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister just now said that the Plans were being forwarded to the Government of India by the State Governments and accordingly, plans are sanctioned by the Ministry as well as the Planning Commission. In a Statement laid on the table of the House by the Minister, there are serious discrepancies. I would like to point out one or two instances. In the statement for (c)—targets of production—for the principal crops, for West Bengal, the total target is 12.7 millions, for Maharashtra, it is 10 millions, for U.P., it is 28.8 millions but for Bihar, it is 11.5 millions. The amount sanctioned correspondingly for Maharashtra, for about 10 millions, it is Rs. 36 crores and for U.P. for 28 millions, it is only Rs. 37 crores. For West Bengal, for 12.7 million, it is Rs. 11.1 crores. Why is there this discrepancy? What is the basic standard of sanctioning the various schemes by the Planning Commission?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Perhaps the hon. member did not get time to look into the papers properly. The plans are suggested by the State Governments on the basis of their resources and they are approved by the Planning Commission on the basis of State plans. Only on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the central assistance goes to the States. These outlays are not worked out by my ministry.

Allocation made for Social Welfare in Fourth Five Year Plan

*818. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Social Welfare in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of the funds allotted has been spent so far, and

(c) whether the funds are likely to be utilised in full?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVID NETAM). (a) to (c) The total Central Sector Fourth Plan outlay for Social Welfare is Rs 76 96 crores The expenditure in the first four years is Rs 42 crores The Plan allocation for the current year is Rs 23 crores.

There is every hope that an amount of Rs 65 crores will be utilised by the end of the IV 5-Year Plan against the targetted figure Rs 76 96 crores.

As a result of financial difficulties faced by the country, the allocation made in the budget is not adequate to meet the needs of the Department However, every effort will be made to ensure that the on-going programmes do not suffer, and if the financial situation improves, Government would come to the Parliament for supplementary grants.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: May I know the item-wise allocation of funds and also State-wise allocation and the amount of aid or grant sanctioned to each State annually for social welfare programmes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): We have the break-up here. It is a long statement. If you direct, I can communicate it to the hon member.

MR SPEAKER: Yes. The main question was only about the total allocation She should have asked for item-wise allocation also, so that it could have been circulated earlier

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN May I know the financial assistance that has been given to Kerala for nutrition and health of children during the last two years and secondly whether any new programme will be taken up under this Ministry in the Fifth Plan for the welfare of children, and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) In the Fifth Plan we have got an integrated children's development programme However, as an advance action we are going to select some 15 blocks on an experimental basis On that only we shall be expanding in the Fifth Plan

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उत्तर ही अस्पष्ट है और इस में विरोधाभास है। आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि चौथी योजना में 76 96 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए थे जिसमें चार साल में आपने 43 करोड़ खर्चा किया है तथा 23 करोड़ अभी बचा हुआ है तो उस धनराशि को ही आप खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे है। दूसरी तरफ आप यह कह रहे है कि अगर आवश्यकता होगी तो और सप्लस डिमांड इस की मांग करेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा कैसा आपका सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड है जो इतनी कम धनराशि को भी खर्च नहीं कर पा रहा है। आप विषमता कम करना चाहते है,

समाज कल्याण के द्वारा गरीबों को ऊंचा लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन 76.96 करोड़ में केवल 42 करोड़ खर्च किया है तो फिर और धनराशि मांगने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? कौन सी योजना आपने बना रखी है जिसके लए अ र की आवश्यकता है ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन . अध्यक्ष जी, इस साल जो बाकी रकम थी चौथी योजना की उसके लिए हमने दरख्वास्त की थी प्लानिंग कमिशन से और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से कि वह पूरी हमको फराहम की जाय लेकिन इस साल मुल्क की जो माली हालत है खास तौर पर ड्राउट की बिना पर, वह पूरे सदन को मालूम है और बित्त मंत्री ने बजट पेश करते हुए इसका पूरा जिक्र किया है इसलिए बहुत से मुहकमो में जो टार्गेटड फीगर्स थी उनमें कटौती करके कम रकम मजूर की गई है लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम को आश्वासन दिया गया है कि जैसे ही हालत कुछ बेहतर होगी तो हम यह कोशिश करेंगे कि सोशल वेलफेयर प्रोग्राम में कटौती न होने पाये । यही इसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह थी ।

श्री मुनवर अ.ली मैं कह रहा हू आज भी जो 23 करोड़ रुपया बचा है उसको कहां खर्च करना चाहते हैं उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : You are asking for too many details इसका आपने एक जनरल जवाब दे दिया है । He is asking how much is spent and why so much is unspent

SHRI S NURUL HASAN It is not a fact that Rs 34 crores have been made available to my department We have stated that what has been allocated to us by way of Plan expenditure is Rs 23 crores. The rest of the money has not been made available for the reasons which have been explained by the Finance Minister in his budget speech. But they have told us that in case the financial position improves then they will try to help us out to the maximum extent possible.

Enquiry into India's debacle in Munich Olympics

*917 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made into India's debacle in the Munich Olympics;

(b) if so, the result of such enquiry;

(c) whether a copy of the said report will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) what further steps have been suggested and taken to improve the standard in the Country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Following the poor performance of the Indian Contingent in the XX Olympics, held in Munich from 26th August to 11th September, 1972 Government received a report prepared by Shri K S Ramaswamy, former Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Shri R L Anand Director, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, which listed certain shortcomings and reasons for India's failure in some of the important events A copy of the report is available in the Parliament Library

2 The Government have since requested the All India Council of sports to consider the report. The All India Council of Sports, having considered the report, prepared a questionnaire, which has been sent to the

Indian Olympic Association for their comments. The final recommendation of the All India Council of Sports will only be available after the comments of the Indian Olympic Association have been received. The Government will place on the Table of the House the decision taken by it on the recommendation of the All India Council of Sports.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the statement it is found that the Government received a report about certain shortcomings and the reasons for India's failure and that report has been laid on the Table. It is also mentioned in the statement that the All India Council of Sports, to which this report was sent, had considered this report and issued a questionnaire to the Indian Olympic Association for their comments. In the mean time, in view of the experience of our debacle in the Munich Olympics, has any arrangement been made to have an impartial selection board so that correct sportsmen are selected on the basis of their performance and not on the basis of recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI S NURUL HASAN): The problem is that the international competitions are usually held under the Olympics charter which provides that their constituents shall be non-official bodies. Therefore, it is not possible for the Government to directly set up selection boards for selecting teams because they are supposed to be selected by the non-official organisations. We are deeply conscious of the fact that something has to be done and that is why we requested the All India Council of Sports to apply their mind to this problem. But, under the present situation, we cannot take the responsibility of having our own selection procedure. We are trying certain other approaches. But, I think it would be premature on my part to say what those approaches are going to be until some details are worked out. Then, I will certainly be glad to answer any questions in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the month of August the World Hockey Tournament competition will start. Will the Indian Hockey Team be sent there? If so, will the selection be made beforehand so that there will be team work? In the past we lost in hockey because of want of team work. So, will the selection be made at the instance of the Government?

SHRI S. NURUL HASAN: We will do our best by way of providing facilities for coaching and other financial assistance within the limitations imposed on us by the International Olympic Association.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Price Fixed for Paddy in Tamil Nadu and other States

*901. SHRI M R LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price fixed for paddy per quintal in Tamil Nadu and whether the price fixed is uniform for all the States;

(b) if not, the prices fixed in other States, and the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether the price fixed in Tamil Nadu is in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The procurement prices of different varieties of paddy fixed for Tamil Nadu for 1972-73 kharif season are indicated below:—

Variety of paddy	*Procurement price* (Rs. per quintal)
Superfine . . .	56·00
Fine	54·00
Medium . . .	51·00
Coarse . . .	47·00

The prices of paddy of comparable varieties are not uniform for all States.

(b) and (c). The procurement prices of paddy are fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with the State Governments. The Government of Tamil Nadu have, however, recently asked for an increase in price and their proposal is under consideration. The procurement prices of standard variety paddy fixed for different States for the kharif seasons 1972-73 are indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Standard variety	Procurement price of paddy fixed, (Rs. per quintal)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Akkullu (Medium)	53·00
2.	Assam	Winter Sali (Coarse)	56·25
3.	Bihar	Coarse	56·26
4.	Gujarat	Sathi (Coarse)	56·00
5.	Haryana	Begmi (Medium)	53·00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Coarse	49·00
7.	Kerala	Palghat Matta (Coarse)	56·25 +8·75
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Gurmati (Coarse)	56·00
9.	Maharashtra	Coarse	58·00
10.	Mysore	Coarse (Raw)	52·00
11.	Orissa	Common	55·00 (Medium)
12.	Tamil Nadu	Kattai Samba (Medium)	51 00
13.	Punjab	Begmi	53 00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Grade III (Medium)	56 00
15.	West Bengal	Common (Coarse)	56·00 +5·00

Facilities to Members of Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission

*902. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what facilities are extended to members of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission and who are the members of it;

(b) whether there is any difference in facilities given to each of them; and

(c) if so, what are those and the reasons therefor?

+=Represents delivery bonus paid by the State Government to the producer in addition to the procurement price fixed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing the present composition of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission together with the facilities extended to each of the members is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). There is no difference in the facilities provided to non-official members except in regard to daily allowance which is determined in accordance with the rules applicable to each of them.

STATEMENT

Composition

Whole-time Members (official)

1. Shri V. Bhargava, retired Judge of the Supreme Court—Chairman.

2. Shri R. H. Chishit, I.A.S. (retired)—Member Secretary.

Part-time Members (official)

3. Dr. V. S. Vyas, Member, Agricultural Prices Commission—Member (ex-officio).

4. Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur—Member.

Part-time Members (non-officals)

5. Shri J. C. Dikshit, M.P., General Secretary, Indian National Trade Union Congress, UP Branch—Member.

6. Shri Fazlur Rahman, M.L.C., Bihar—Member.

7. Shri A. C. Bose, retired Joint Secretary to the Government, Department of Company Affairs—Member.

8. Lala Bansi Dhar, Vice-President, Indian Sugar Mills Association—Member.

9. Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, Director, National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd., New Delhi—Member.

10. Shri B. N. Khosla, Industrial Consultant, Greater Kailash, New Delhi—Member.

Facilities Extended:

The wholetime members get facilities of residential accommodation, telephones, medical aid, staff-car for official use and secretarial assistance as in the case of similar other Government servants; and part-time official members are paid TA/DA as admissible under the respective rules applicable to them.

Part-time non-official members are provided with Secretarial assistance and staff-car for the Commission's work, in addition to the TA/DA as admissible to them under the relevant rules.

Waiting for allotment of Government accommodation at a particular station

*906. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been laid down with regard to the maximum period for which a Central Government employee may have to wait at a particular station, without allotment of a Government accommodation; and

(b) the number of employees who having waited for allotment at a particular station for over 20 years, have not yet been allotted Government accommodation, category-wise during each of the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement in regard to the general pool accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of employees who have put in over 20 years of service and have not been provided with general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi during the past three years.

Type	Number of employees year-wise		
	1970	1971	1972
I .	—	—	92
II .	—	—	246
III .	2054	1357	2640
IV .	2490	1976	3016

In the case of officers entitled to type IV and below, the date of priority is reckoned from the date an officer continuously holds a post under the Central Government/State Government and in their case the total length of service put in is taken into consideration. In the case of officers entitled to type V and above, the date of priority is reckoned from the date from which an officer has continuously been drawing emoluments relevant to a particular type. In their case, the total length of service put in by them is not available with the Directorate of Estates.

Deposit of Amount under Salary Saving and Group Insurance Scheme of Employees of the National Library, Calcutta

*907. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 100 employees of the National Library, Calcutta, took out life insurance policies on their own lives under the 'Salary Saving' and 'Group Insurance Scheme' and their premiums are deducted every month from their salary for deposit to the L.I.C., Hindustan Buildings, Calcutta;

(b) whether this is done by showing deductions from the net amount of salary in the Office, copies of salary bills and that this amount is not shown in any books of Account; and

(c) whether the amount so deducted for the last three years has not been deposited with the L.I.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However instructions have since been issued by the Acting Librarian, National Library, Calcutta that separate books of accounts are maintained by the Cash Section of the Library for the deductions in respect of this non-Government money.

(c) The amounts deducted since December, 1969 have been deposited with the L.I.C. as shown below:—

Period to which deductions relate	Amount	Date of payment to L.I.C.
December, 1969 to July, 1970 . . .	(i) Rs. 5063·90 (ii) Rs. 2456·19	6th June, 1970 15th Sept., 1970
August, 1970 to February, 1973 . .	Rs. 37,251·66	23rd March, 1973
March, 1973	Rs. 2,235·48	7th April, 1973

There has been delay in depositing the deductions with the LIC which is stated to be due to late receipt/non-receipt of the schedules of demand from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Varieties and quantities of Foodgrains Imported from U.S.A. Under PL-480

*908. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what varieties and what quantities of foodgrains were imported from the U.S.A. under PL-480 agreement during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) what amounts were paid or have to be paid for these foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The foodgrain imported from U.S.A. under P.L.-480 during 1970-71 and 1971-72 was only wheat. No foodgrain was imported from U S.A. under P.L.-480 during 1972-73.

The quantities of wheat imported and estimated cost thereof during these three years are as under:

Year	Quantity (In '000 tons)	Cost (In lakh Rs.)
1970-71 . .	1795·3	7346·7
1971-72 . .	842 0	3900·3
1972-73 . .	nil	nil

Representation of Farmers in Agricultural Prices Commission

*909. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ensure proper representation of farmers in the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government has already constituted a Panel of Farmers for advising the Commission. Government is also considering various suggestions made by Members of Parliament and others on the reconstitution of the Commission. But no final decision has yet been reached in the matter.

Committee for Sports Development

*910. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to appoint a Committee to go into the various aspects of the sports development in the country and suggest measures for improving the standard of sports and games; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to appoint a Committee.

Government, however, proposes to strengthen the All India Council of Sports to enable the same to take appropriate measures for the promotion of games and sports. The matter is under consideration.

चूहों के कारण अन्न संकट में वृद्धि

*911 श्री चिरंजीव झा :
श्री धर्मराव अफजलपुरकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित हिन्दी "प्रदीप" के 10 मार्च, 1973

के संस्करण में चूहों के कारण अन्न संकट में वृद्धि शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) किसानों और अन्य एजेंसियों को जोकि खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करती हैं, मूषक नियन्त्रण के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से शिक्षित करने के लिए एक देशव्यापी कार्यक्रम अर्थात् 'अनाज सुरक्षा अभियान' चलाया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम को और तेज किया जा रहा है।

Conversion of Welfare Extension Projects into Integrated Family and Child Welfare Projects

*912. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 31 Welfare Extension Projects and one Integrated Demonstration Child Welfare Project in Madhya Pradesh have been converted into integrated family and child welfare projects;

(b) if so, main features of such projects;

(c) whether these projects are to be run by the Centre; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Family & Child Welfare Project consists of one main centre and five sub-centres which provide integrated services to children, specially the pre school children, and basic training to women in home-craft, mother-craft, health education, nutrition and child-care.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A sum of Rs. 22 lakhs (approximately) is earmarked for the projects in Madhya Pradesh during 1973-74.

Steel missing from the site of Fly Over at Safdarjang, New Delhi

*915. SHRI B S. BHAURA: SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news in "Indian Express" dated the 4th April, 1973 stating that 50 tonnes of steel have been found missing from the site of Safdarjung fly over, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 56 M.T. steel was found short upon physical checking. The matter has been reported to Police for detailed investigations

(c) Investigations are still in progress.

Introduction of Diploma Course in Central University

*918. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce a diploma course in Journalism in the Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and

(b). Government has no such proposal under consideration. The University Grants Commission has, however, approved a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for financial assistance towards the introduction of a one-year Diploma Course in Journalism. This Course is likely to start in July, 1973.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Commission from any other Central University for assistance for starting a Diploma Course in Journalism.

Minimum Qualifications for the post of Architectural Assistant in CPWD

*919. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum Architectural and Academic Qualifications prescribed for the post of Architectural Assistant in CPWD;

(b) the essential Architectural and Academic Qualifications for the departmental promotion to the superior posts of Assistant Architects and Architects;

(c) how many persons without such qualifications are holding the posts of Assistant Architects and Architects with the CPWD; and

(d) whether the graduate in Architecture working on subordinate powers are given preference for promotional purposes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) The minimum qualification prescribed for direct recruitment to the post of Architectural Assistant in the CPWD is Intermediate in Architecture (Recognised Course).

(b) There is no separate minimum educational qualification prescribed for promotion of Architectural Assistants to the grade of Assistant Architect or promotion of Assistant Architects to the grade of Architect. However, certain minimum eligibility period in the lower grades has been prescribed for promotion of Graduate and Non-graduate Architects to these grades.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Graduates in Architecture are required to put in a minimum 5 years of service in the grade of Architectural Assistant and 8 years' service in the grade of Assistant Architect before they are considered as eligible for promotion to the grade of Assistant Architect and Architect respectively as against the longer period of service required to put in by the non-Graduates.

Special amount reserved for Vaccination Programme

*920. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special amount reserved for the vaccination programme all over the country; and

(b) if so, which are those States who have been benefited by the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) All States and Union Territories are benefited under the Scheme.

STATEMENT

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning are implementing the following immunisation programmes as Centrally Sponsored schemes under the Fourth Five-Year Plan:—

(i) Vaccination against Smallpox.

(ii) B.C.G. Vaccination against T.B.

(iii) Immunisation of infants and pre-school-age children against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus.

(iv) Immunisation of expectant mothers against Tetanus.

(i) *Vaccination against Smallpox.*—An amount of Rs. 225 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1973-74 under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme for assisting the States and Union Territories for carrying out the vaccinations against Smallpox throughout the country. Freeze dried vaccine (both Russian and indigenous) is supplied to the various State Governments and the Union Territories and the cost of such vaccine is borne by the Central Government. The cost of additional vaccinators and other ancillary staff appointed after 1st April, 1969, is not entirely by the Central Government. Vehicles obtained through the W.H.O. are also being supplied to the States to increase the mobility of the vaccinating staff.

(ii) B.C.G. *Vaccination against T.B.* B.C G. Vaccination is being carried out as a part of the National T.B. Control Programme through the District T.B. Clinics established in the various States. In such Clinics, B C.G. Teams are appointed who go round and carry out the necessary vaccination. A sum of Rs. 17.20 lakhs has been provided for meeting the cost of B.C.G. Vaccine during 1973-74. 297 B.C.G. Teams have been established so far out of which 225 were already functioning at the beginning of the IV Plan period. The Government of India will meet the cost of additional Teams, i.e., 72 upto a limit of Rs. 25,000/- per team.

(iii) and (iv) *Immunisation of infants and pre-school-age-children and expectant mothers.*—An amount of Rs. 15.84 lakhs has been provided during 1973-74 for immunisation of 28.47 lakhs infants and pre-school-age children against D.P.T. and 5.35 lakhs expectant mothers against Tetanus. These immunisation programmes are implemented through the Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Institutions.

"Modern Bazar" in a Residential Building in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

8540. SHRI MOHAMMAD YUSUF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Colony of Delhi known as Vasant Vihar, a shop under the title of 'Modern Bazar' is selling imported and Indian goods in a residential building;

(b) whether the firm has been permitted to sell goods in the residential building; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Delhi Development Authority to stop the misuse of the Building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The tenant and the landlord have been prosecuted by the Delhi Development Authority under the Delhi Development Act and action to cancel the sub-lease of the plot is also being taken against the landlord.

Deterioration in Academic Performances of I.I.T., Delhi

8541. SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been deterioration in academic performances of the I.I.T., Delhi due to lack of clear objectives and standard syllabi and external and impartial examiners; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to improve the administration of the institution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A Reviewing Committee was ap-

pointed by the President of India in his capacity as Visitor of the Institute, in March, 1970. The Committee was to review the work and progress of the Institute since its inception. The report of the committee was submitted in September, 1972. Although the Committee has recommended various measures to achieve the objective of the Institute, quickly, it has not mentioned anything about the deterioration in academic performances. They have welcomed the scheme of revised courses for undergraduate studies with an attempt to modernise its curriculum and courses and develop them on an entirely new approach to engineering education to take into account latest developments in technology.

2. The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, is of the view that its academic standards have steadily improved since its establishment. The aim of the Institute is to promote the highest standards of education in Science, Engineering and Technology in the country by providing a balanced and broad-based curriculum which gives every opportunity for the development of the students' potentialities. In order to achieve this objective the under-graduate curriculum of the Institute is based on a sound understanding of the physical sciences and a practical acquaintance with workshop techniques. In the first two years instructions are also given in Social Sciences.

3. The Post-graduate programmes are designed to provide intensive specialised study in specific areas as well as vigorous training in research methodology and design. They also aim to provide for the specialised study of recent advances in particular field of knowledge. While fundamental research has been considered essential, the institute views that major emphasis should be laid on problems which have immediate bearing on industrial development. Some of the departments have designed and developed a number of equipments and instruments. The institute also undertakes consultancy and advisory jobs. The details of such activities are given in the Annual Reports of the institute. In all academic departments of the Institute, active research programmes are concurrently in progress. The course contents of each course are evaluated every year by respective Course Committees on the basis of students' performance and other academic considerations and the contents of a particular course are determined on a developmental basis at regular interval.

4. The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, used to have external examiners until last year, but it was found to be of no advantage. However, the Institute has a system to invite a highly eminent person to each department to act as Moderator for giving considered views on the year's examination papers, examinations results, standard of courses, etc.

5. The present system of evaluation of answer scripts is that it is examined by two examiners, one of them is a teacher and the other is an expert in the subject who has not participated in teaching the course. Thus the evaluation process is impartial.

6. According to the provision of the Institutes of Technology Act, the Senate of an Institute shall have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination in the Institute. The Senate is a high-powered academic body. The Institutes of Technology Act also lays down that the Board of Governors of the Institute shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affair of the Institute. It is a competent and high-powered body.

Awarding of Scholarships by India Foundation, Poona

8542. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain institution named India Foundation, Poona, has the authority of Government for awarding scholarships, interest free loans and free passages to students in the United States and in Western Europe;

(b) whether the *bonafides* of the said institution have been inquired into by Government; and

(c) whether he has assured himself that it is not a cover organisation for undesirable foreign agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WALFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

तिब्बती बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए संस्थाएं

8543. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी संस्थाएं तिब्बती बच्चों को शिक्षा देने का काम कर रही है और उनके नाम क्या है;

(ख) उन्हें आजकल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(ग) आगामी वर्षों में सहायता की इस राशि में कितनी वृद्धि की जाएगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Assistance from WHO, UNICEF, UNDP for Development and Promotion of Health in Ladakh

8544. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of schemes undertaken or proposed to be undertaken under the national programme or the assistance provided by the International agencies like W.H.O., UNICEF, UNDP for development and promotion of health in Ladakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, a district T.B. Centre has already been established by the Government of Jummu and Kashmir at Leh in Ladakh during the year 1971-72 A vehicle from the UNICEF stock was released to the said Centre on the 18th July, 1972, and one Microscope from the UNICEF stock was released on the 26th August, 1972, to undertake sputum microscopy work-A set of X-ray unit and laboratory equipment etc. would be supplied to the Centre in due course. No assistance for the development of T.B. Programme in the District of Ladakh is being provided by the W.H.O. or the other International agencies.

Under the National Leprosy Control Programme two Survey, Education and Treatment (SET) Centres, one attached to District Hospital, Leh and the other attached to Primary Health Centre, Kargil in Ladakh have been opened. The UNICEF assistance is not available for low endemic areas for Leprosy Control Unit or Centres.

Primary Health Centres in Ladakh are entitled to get UNICEF assistance only if they satisfy the prescribed criteria But as the Primary Health Centres in Ladakh do not satisfy the criteria, no UNICEF assistance has been extended to them.

Demand, Supply and Shortage of Oil-seeds

8545. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the demand and supply of oil seeds in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the estimates thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of oil seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). Although no firm estimates of demand and supply of oilseeds in the country during 1972-73 are available, it is estimated that the supply of oilseeds has fallen short of the demand due to loss of groundnut crop caused by unfavourable weather conditions during *khariff*, 1972.

(c) To meet the shortage of oilseeds in the country, the following steps have been taken·

(i) Extension of irrigation facilities for larger area of oilseeds, particularly summer groundnut.

(ii) Extending the area under sunflower and soybean.

(iii) Organisation of Mass Plant Protection against aphids on Rapeseed-Mustard.

(iv) Grant of increased fiscal incentives for larger utilisation of cotton seed and rice bran oils in vanaspati manufacture and of rice bran oil and minor oils of tree origin in soap making.

(v) The use of minimum of 15 per cent of cotton seed oil in vanaspati making has been made compulsory.

(vi) To augment indigenous supply of edible oils in the country during 1972-73, 10,000 tonnes of palm oil, 10,000 tonnes of rape seed oil and 25,000 tonnes of soybean oil have been imported so far. These imports are in addition to the supply of about 80,000 tonnes of rapeseed being made by Canada free of cost against a food grant. Arrangements have also been made for the import of about 75,000 tonnes of tallow, for use in the manufacture of soap during the current year. Steps are also being taken for arranging additional imports of edible oils.

गन्ने के उत्पादन के बारे में उच्चस्तरीय बैठक

8546. **श्री रणबहादुर सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गन्ने के उत्पादन की समस्या पर विचार विमर्श हेतु कोई उच्चस्तरीय बैठक का आयोजन किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में किन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था और उसमें क्या निर्णय किये गये थे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे : (क) और (ख): देश में गन्ने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उपायों पर विचार करने के लिये दिसम्बर, 1972 में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक हुई थी। उस बैठक में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि रोग मुक्त बीज के उत्पादन और वर्धन तथा प्रत्येक चीनी के कारखाने के आसपास संहत खण्डों में वनस्पति-रक्षण उपायों के अपनाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। उस बैठक मे दिए गए सुझावों के आधार पर केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना तैयार की गई है जो कि अब भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Concession to Small Holders of Land Irrigated through Private Sources in Madhya Pradesh

8547. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the Central decision a small concession is likely to be made to holders of land irrigated through private sources in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether a classification of land based on fertility will also be attempted at this stage because of the complexity of this task in a sprawling State like Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Madhya Pradesh ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960 was amended in 1972 in accordance with the National Guidelines.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal for further classification of land by the State Government.

Appeal to Grain Dealers to Cooperate with Government in takeover of Wholesale Trade in Wheat

8548. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Minister had appealed to wholesale grain dealers to cooperate with Government in its plan for taking over the wholesale trade in wheat in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the response received by Government from the dealers in the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the course of his speech on 20-4-1973 at Narnaul (Haryana), the Home Minister appealed to the wholesale grain dealers to cooperate with Government in its plan for taking over the wholesale trade in the country. His appeal was not aimed at eliciting any individual response as such but sought to influence a whole section of the community.

Amount for Port Development Projects during Fifth Plan period

8549. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amounts to be spent on port development projects port-wise, during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Fifth Plan proposals are still at consideration stage and have not been finalised.

मध्य प्रदेश में अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कें और पुल

8550. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश और उससे मिले हुए बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा राज्यों के क्षेत्रों में कुछ अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कों एवं पुलों के निर्माण हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, और यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) सरकार इन प्रस्तावों का अनुमोदन कब तक करेगी और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक किसी अन्य राज्य को अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कें और पुल बनाने की अनुमति दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिये उनको कितनी धन राशि देने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्रफल और परिधि 7200 किलोमीटर है और वह 7 राज्यो से घिरा हुआ है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (घ) : अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सडको/पुलो के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे सहायतार्थ प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुए है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन और अखिल-भारत आधार पर विभिन्न प्रस्तावो की परस्पर प्राथमिकताओ को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए अन्य राज्यो से प्राप्त इसी प्रकार के अन्य प्रस्तावो के साथ साथ पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्ताव तैयार करते समय इन प्रस्तावो पर विचार करना होगा ।

2 परन्तु चालू योजना काल के दौरान सभी राज्य सरकारो से प्राप्त प्रस्तावो की परस्पर प्राथमिकताओ और उपलब्ध योजना नियतनो को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए भारत सरकार चतुर्थ योजना अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अतर्गत अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व के कुछ सडक/पुल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 171 50 लाख रुपये की कुल ऋण सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ।

3 मोटे-तौर पर निम्नलिखित सडक/पुल परियोजनाओं पर अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सडको/पुलो के कार्यक्रम के अतर्गत विचार किया जा सकता है :—

(1) सीधी संचार व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय सडकें/पुल,

(2) उन नये क्षेत्रों के लिए आवश्यक सड़कें/पुल जहां निकट भविष्य में रेल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नही की जा सकती,

(3) वे सड़कें/पुल जो कि द्रुतगामी आर्थिक विकास में सहायक हो सकते हैं, उदाहरणार्थ पर्वतीय क्षेत्र फायदा उठाने के लिए कुछ विपुल खनिज साधनों वाले स्थान ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षत्रों को पेय जल हेतु राशि

8551. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रो की पेय जल योजनाओ को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के नियतन का अभी अन्तिम निर्धारण नही किया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश के लिये पाचवी योजना के पहले वर्ष के लिए निश्चित नियतन पाचवी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही केवल मालूम होगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिलें में संस्थाओं को अनुदान

8552. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1971–72 और 1972–73 मे मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में जिन सस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये उनके नाम क्या है और मंत्रालय ने इन

संस्थाओं में से प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले की संस्थाओं को शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए अनुदानों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	संस्था का नाम	1971-72 के दौरान दिया गया अनुदान	1972-73 के दौरान दिया गया अनुदान
1	राजकीय कालेज, रतलाम .	43,125.00	1,13,275.00
2	राजकीय कालेज, जाओरा (जिला रतलाम) .	14,625.00	1,29,375.00
3	राजकीय बालिका कालेज, रतलाम	8,125.00	500 00
4	महीदपुर कालेज, महीदपुर (रतलाम) . . .	2,500.00	—
5	नगर पालिका विधि कालेज, रतलाम	5,000 00	5 000.00
6	सर्वोदय ग्राम सेवा सघ, लूनी (रतलाम) . .	900.00	900.00
7	नोकटन बाल मंदिर, स्टेशन रोड, रतलाम . .	1,400.00	1,057.00
8	इदिरा महिला मंडल, सैलिना, जिला रतलाम . . .	—	1,000.00
9	इदिरा महिला मडल, जारोआ (रतलाम) . . .	—	1,000 00
10	एलोटे (जिला रतलाम) .	19,900 00	19,200.00
11	कल्याण विस्तार परियोजना (सी० डी०) एलोटे (जिला रतलाम)	4,000.00	7,402.00
12	सर्वोदय ग्राम सेवा सघ, लुरई, रतलाम	500.00	1,057.00

मध्य प्रदेश में दुर्ग जिले की संस्थाओं को अनुदान

8553. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्ग जिले की किन-किन संस्थाओं को वित्तीय वर्ष 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान कितना-कितना अनुदान उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव): 1971–72 तथा 1972–73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्ग जिले की संस्थाओं को शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए अनुदानों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	संस्था का नाम	1971–72 के दौरान दिये गए अनुदान	1972–73 के दौरान दिए गए अनुदान
1	राजकीय कला तथा विज्ञान कालेज, दुर्ग . . .	66,450.00	8,365.00
2.	दिग्विजय महाविद्यालय, राजनन्दगांव (जिला दुर्ग) . .	18,700.00	79,375.00
3.	आर. सी. एम. कला तथा वाणिज्य कालेज, दुर्ग . .	4,625.00	1,000.00
4.	कल्याण कला तथा वाणिज्य कालेज, भिलाई नगर (जिला दुर्ग) .	4,625.00	1,000.00
5.	पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू विज्ञान तथा कालेज, बीमितारा (दुर्ग)	8,125.00	—
6.	कमल देवी महिला विद्यालय, राजनन्द-गांव (दुर्ग) . .	14,358.00	1,873.00
7.	विधि कालेज, राजनन्दगांव (जिला दुर्ग)	5,000.00	9,375.00
8.	आर. सी. एम. विधि कालेज, दुर्ग .	6,592.00	3,750.00
9.	मिलन संघ 10–ए. स्ट्रीट, सं. 6 सैक्टर, भिलाई (दुर्ग) .	—	1,000.00
10.	महिला मंडल लालबोद, दुर्ग .	1,877.00	2,812.00
11	पूर्व-प्राथमिक स्कूल, भिलाई (दुर्ग)	500.00	1,057.00

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में रिक्त पद

8554 **श्री आर. वी. घड़े :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में बहुत से पद इस समय रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	पद का नाम	रिक्त स्थानो की संख्या	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	महा सपादक .	1	इस पद को भरने का प्रस्ताव मत्रालय के विचाराधीन है तथा शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की सभावना है।
2	सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी	2	सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी (उर्दू) का एक पद विज्ञापित कर दिया गया है तथा उस विज्ञापन के उत्तर में आने वाले आवेदनपत्रो की सवीक्षा की जा रही है । दूसरे सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी (सिधी) के पद को विज्ञापित किया जा रहा है
3.	मूल्याकन . .	11	ये पद सघ लोक सेवा आयोग को 9-1-73 को अधिसूचित कर दिए गए थे तथा आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
4	तकनीकी सहायक .	1	रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे गये उम्मीदवारो को शीघ्र ही साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाएगा ।
5	आशुलिपिक (जूनियर)	2	एक पद क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, मद्रास में रिक्त पडा है, जिसके लिये रोजगार कार्यालय को 29-1-1973 को माग भेज दी गई थी ।

क्रमांक	पद का नाम	रिक्त स्थानों की संख्या	वर्तमान स्थिति
	—		दूसरे पद को 19–3–1973 को विज्ञापित कर दिया गया था। तथा प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों की समीक्षा की जा रही है ।
	—		
6.	दफ्तरी . .	3	इन पदो को विभागीय कर्मचारियो में से विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा शीघ्र ही भरा जायेगा ।
7	बैकर . .	4	
8	फराश . .	1	रोजगार कार्यालय से 16–3–1973 को नामाकन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा उम्मीदवारो को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जा रहा है ।
9	चपरासी . .	1	पद रोजगार कार्यालय को 19-1-1973 को अधिसूचित कर दिया गया था तथा वहा से नामाकनो की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Land Allotted to Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi

8555. SHRI P. M MEHTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the area of land allotted to Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi for construction of hostel for its students and staff;

(b) when the possession of the land along with structure was handed over to them; and

(c) names of other institutions to whom possession of land has been delivered along with structure during the last decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DAPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Three plots of land measuring 0.604 acre, 0.224 acre and 272 square yards were allotted to Triweni Kala Sangam in May 1954, March 1971 and November 1971 respectively for construction and expansion of an Art Centre No land was allotted specifically for construction of a hostel for its students and staff. One of the terms of allotments made in March and November, 1971 is that a small hostel on the top of the building for accommodating scholar artists, not exceeding eight in number, shall be allowed to be built.

(b) The possession of three flats out of the four, falling under second sanction of 0.244 acre, along with the land under them has been handed over so far as per details given below:—

(i) Flat No. 24 L.F. Tansen Marg 28-10-1971

(ii) Flat No. 26 L F Tansen Marg 19-11-1971

(iii) Flat No 26 U.F Tansen Marg 6-3-1972

The fourth flat No. 24 UF has not yet been handed over as its present occupant has not vacated it so far.

(c) The information is not readily available.

Agricultural Graduates, Post-Graduates and Agricultural Engineers in the F.C.I.

8556. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agricultural Graduates, Post-Graduates and Agricultural Engineers (Graduates and Post-Graduates) in the employment of the Food Corporation of India as on 31st December, 1972;

(b) whether the responsibility for the purchase of wheat under the scheme of whole-sale take-over of foodgrains has been entrusted among others to the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) whether in view of the increased responsibilities, a large number of Agricultural Graduates and Engineers with basic training of storage of foodgrains will be required by the Food Corporation of India and, if so, the estimated number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the increased responsibility more Agricultural Graduates and Engineers with basic training of storage of foodgrains may be required by the Food Corporation of India but it is not possible to indicate the number of such persons at prestnt.

House Building Advance to Government Employees to cover Additional Area

8557. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that persons owning plots of 300 sq. yards or more were entitled to build only upto 50 per cent of the total area of plot under the old rules and whether in 1964 permission to build upto 60 per cent of the total area was given by the municipal authorities;

(b) whether those Government officials who availed of the Central Government house building loan upto Rs. 35,000—which was the maximum amount permissible prior to 1964—can apply for further loans to cover 10 per cent of the additional area which they could not build; and

(c) whether under the Central Government house building loans, an officer who has repaid the original loan is entitled to apply for further loan for extension of the existing house and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM META): (a) Yes. The position is correct so far as Delhi is concerned.

(b) No.

(c) No The house building advance is admissible to a Government servant only once in his entire period of service under the House Building Advance Rules.

Central aid for setting up Third Agricultural Farm in Trivandrum (Kerala)

8558. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala propose to set up a third agricultural farm in Trivandrum District; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the nature of assistance the Government propose to give for the speedy execution of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government have issued orders that the third Collective Farm will be set up in Trivandrum District, the actual location of the farm being finalised by a team consisting of the representatives of the Agriculture Public Health Engineering and Forest Departments.

(b) The Collective Farm will be registered as a special type of Co-operative Societies under the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act (Act 21 of 1969). The selection of the members of the Collective Farm will be confined to the District in which the Collective Farm is set up. Active couples who are both agricultural labourers, who are not above the age of 35 years and who have no land of their own including any kudikidappu right alone will be selected for the Collective Farms.

Apart from or in addition to the assistance the Government of India would give for the plan Schemes, the State Government have not sought any special assistance for the establishment of Collective Farm in the State.

Nehru Yuvak Centre in Kerala

8559. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in starting Nehru Yuvak Centres in the State of Kerala and the total amount allotted and spent so far for this purpose, and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose for 1973-74 and the broad outlines of works to be undertaken for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) Three Nehru Yuvak Kendras were allotted to Kerala State during 1972-73 These Centres have not yet been established. The amount earmarked in 1972-73 for these Kendras was Rs. 45,000 So far no expenditure has been incurred in Kerala.

(b) The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 per Centre for 1973-74. The minimum programme suggested for the Kendras covers activities in the field of sports and games, cultural activities, informal education and adult literacy.

Kerala Sports Council Request for a Sports School

8560. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Sports Council has requested for the starting of one of the Sports Schools in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to set up Sports Schools is still under examination.

Progress of Construction of Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour in Kerala

8561 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) progress made so far in the construction work of Mopla Bay fishing harbour project in Kerala; and

(b) whether the work is progressing according to schedule if so, the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHFB P. SHINDE): (a) Certain items of work designed to improve the landing and berthing facilities at Mopla Bay had been sanctioned by the State Government in June, 1965 at an estimated cost of Rs 31.50 lakhs when the construction of fishing harbours was a State Scheme. The estimates include provision of a breakwater and dredging

of the basin The scheme became eligible for Central assistance with 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant in 1966-67 and 100 per cent grant from 1st April 1967 Proposals for sanction of estimates for the balance of work as well as for additional items were received from time to time after 1967 By the end of 1972 construction of 800 ft out of the originally proposed length of 1 000 ft of breakwater was complete l and in addition a wharf internal roads and auction hall were provided

(b) There has been delay in the work of construction of the breakwater as well as in the dredging of the basin The breakwater construction work was stopped in May 1969 due to rapid silting observed in the Bay necessitating a review of the design of the harbour Investigations were conducted with the help of an international expert on littoral drifts On the basis of these investigations the State Governments made proposals regarding the following

(1) Completion of breakwater in accordance with a modified alignment

(2) Protection work at the fort corner of the breakwater

(3) Providing T-additions to the existing rubble-mound

(4) Providing a sand trap

Out of these items the work relating to the protection at the fort corner was sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1971 This work was taken up by the State Government and the same is nearing completion So far as the other interrelated items are concerned the State Government have been requested to prepare a consolidated project report

Scheme for Development of Fishing Industry

8562 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme for the development of fishing industry in India and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The State and Central Fisheries Scheme for which a provision of Rs 73 crores is earmarked in the IVth Plan constitute a comprehensive plan of development of fishing industry in India both in the Marine and Inland Sectors In the marine sector the plan provides primarily for development of mechanised fishing both in coastal and deep sea areas together with infra-structural facilities in the form of resource-surveys fishing harbours refrigeration fisheries education training and research In the inland sector the concentration of effort is on increasing the supply of quality fish seed through induced breeding and development of nursery facilities The formulations for the fifth Plan are still to be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission It is expected however that while the broad pattern of development already adopted will be generally maintained there will be additional emphasis *inter-alia* on schemes for improvement of facilities in fishing villages and against the background of the experience gained in the fourth Plan an accelerated pace of development of fishing harbours and the deep sea fishing industry The development of coastal mechanised fishing has been progressing satisfactorily and the fourth plan target of introduction of 5 500 mechanised boats is likely to be achieved The increase of foreign exchange earnings through export of marine products from Rs 22 08 crores in 1968 to Rs 58 13 crores in 1972 is attributable in considerable measure to this programme The pace of development of deep sea fishing has however fallen considerably short of expectations Against a target of 300 deep sea fishing vessels only about 50 vessels have so far been introduced in the period of the fourth

Plan In order to promote deep sea fishing it is proposed to allow the import of 70 vessels linked to indigenous construction the arrangements being organised in such a manner that the imports are completed within a period of 18 months and construction of the corresponding indigenous vessels within a period of 2 years An agreement on co-operation in marine fisheries has also been entered into with the Government of Poland

Kerala Sports Council Request for a Regional Coaching Centre in Kerala

8563 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala Sports Council has requested for the starting of a Regional Coaching Centre in Kerala with complete aid from the National Institute of Sports and

(b) if so the reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) The Kerala Sports Council has intimated to the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports Patiala that preliminary arrangements for starting of National Institute of Sports Regional Coaching Centre at Trivandrum in accordance with the National Coaching Scheme had been completed They have however advised that further communication will follow

As soon as a further communication is received appropriate action will be taken

DTC Bus Service from Janakpuri to Lajpat Nagar and New Delhi/Delhi Railway Station

8564 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no DTC bus routes connecting Janakpuri with Lajpat Nagar area New Delhi and Delhi Railway Station, and

(b) if so when it is proposed to connect the above areas with Janakpuri to suit at [illegible] of the residents of Janakpuri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) It is a fact that at present there are no direct bus route connecting Janakpuri with Lajpat Nagar New Delhi Railway Station and Delhi Junction

(b) There is a proposal to introduce a route with mini buses connecting Janakpuri with New Delhi Railway Station The present fleet position does not however permit the Delhi Transport Corporation to introduce at this stage direct bus services from Janakpuri to Lajpat Nagar and Delhi Junction Such inter connecting or direct services can progressively be provided with the augmentation of the fleet of the Corporation The aforesaid proposal also will be considered when the fleet position of the Corporation improves

CGHS Facilities in Janakpuri a D.D.A Colony

8565 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3749 on the 11th December 1972 regarding provision of medical facilities in Janakpuri a DDA colony and state when CGHS facilities are proposed to be extended to uncovered blocks of Janakpuri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) The Directorate General of Health Services is constantly reviewing the position with regard to the coverage of new areas under the CGHS A CGHS Dispensary is functioning in Nangal Rava since 1st December, 1970 Block 'D and a

few sub-blicks of Block C of Janakpuri are already covered by the Nangal Raya Dispensary The remaining uncovered blocks of Janakpuri will be covered by a dispensary as soon as the requisite resources are available

राष्ट्रीय राज पथों के लिए धनराशि का स्वीकृत किया जाना

8566 **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष मे राष्ट्रीय राज पथो के लिए कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : ससद के मतदान हो जाने पर भारत मे राष्ट्रीय राज मार्गों पर कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए 1973–74 के बजट अनुमानो मे निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है

कार्यों का स्वरूप	व्यवस्था (रु० लाखो मे)
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (मूल) कार्य जो पहले ही स्वीकृति हो चुके है अथवा 1973–74 मे स्वीकृत किये जाने है।	6388 70
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गो के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत कार्य	1508 98

विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियो का अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के उम्मीदवारो के लिए आरक्षण

8567 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियो मे अध्ययन के लिये विदेश जाने हेतु उन के मत्रालय ने कितने व्यक्तियो का चयन किया है, उनमे से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियो के है,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियो से विदेशो मे अध्ययन करने के सबध मे अनुसूचित जन-जातियो के लिये आरक्षण के बारे मे कोई आदेश जारी किये है, यदि हा, तो सक्षेप मे उनका ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) यदि इस बारे मे कोई आदेश जारी नही किये गये तो इसके क्या कारण है, और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों मे भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मत्रालय से सम्बद्ध कितने लोग शिक्षा मत्रालय की सिफारिशो के फलस्वरूप विदेशो मे अध्ययन के लिये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (घ) शिक्षा मत्रालय को विदेशी सरकारी/सगठनो से छात्रवृत्तियो की पेशकश प्राप्त होती है। जिनके लिये उम्मीदवारो का चयन किया जाता है तथा दाता देशा/सगठना को मनोनीत (नामजद) किया जाता है। इन विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियो के लिये पिछले तीन वर्षो के दौरान (1970–71, 1971–72 और 1972–73) 1023 उम्मीदवारो को चुना गया है। और विदेशो मे अध्ययन के लिये मनोनीत किया गया है। इनमे से पाच (उम्मीदवार) अनुसूचित जनियो और दो अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो स सम्बन्ध रखते है।

विदेशी सरकारो/सगठनो द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी छात्रवृत्तियो के अलावा शिक्षा मत्रालय भी विदेश अध्ययन के लिये राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति नामक योजना के अन्तर्गत विदेश मे अध्ययन करने के लिये छात्रो को भेज रहा है। इस योजना को वर्ष 1971–72 मे आरम्भ किया गया था, और तब से 108 उम्मीदवारो (छात्रो) को चुना गया है और उन्हे वर्ष 1971–72

और 1972-73 के दौरान विदेशों में भेजा गया है ।

इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये, क्योंकि बिल्कुल योग्यता के आधार पर, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया जाता है अत : अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये कोई आरक्षण नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, अन्य बातों के समान होने पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों सहित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों । पिछडे वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों को तरजीह दी जाती है ।

विदेश में अध्ययन करने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपार छात्रवृत्ति नामक एक पृथक योजना समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा चलायी जा रही है, (जिसे अभी हाल ही में गृह मंत्रालय को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है) जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेश में अध्ययन करने के लिये विशिष्ट रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों से सम्बन्धित छात्रों को विदेश भेजा जाता है ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के केवल एक अधिकारी को नीदरलैंड सरकार की अधिछात्रवृत्तियों के अन्तर्गत 1971-72 मे अध्ययन के लिये विदेश में भेजा गया है ।

Central Loan to Vaccine Institute Belgaum (Mysore) for manufacture of Freeze Dried Vaccine

8568. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Government will provide loan assistance that may be required to complete the expansion of the manufacture of freeze dried vaccine at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum (Mysore); and

(b) if so, the amount of loan released so far and the progress made in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) An amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been allocated in the budget for 1973-74 for giving loan assistance to the Vaccine Institute Belgaum (Mysore).

(b) During 1971-72 and 1972-73, Rs. 6.05 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs were released as loan assistance to the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

The production of vaccine during 1972-73 was 21.71 million doses as against 17.46 million doses during 1971-72.

Modernisation of Irrigation System and Integrated Development of Command Areas

8569. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for a complete review of the pre-Plan and earlier Plan projects for modernisation of the irrigation system and integrated development of command areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended, in its Interim Report on Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Dev., of Commanded Areas, a comprehensive review of pre-Plan and earlier Plan projects in order to modernise them for better service to present-day agriculture. The Commission has further recommended that this review should be made by a team of specialists in irrigation, engineering, agronomy and soils.

(b) The recommendations contained in the said Interim report of the

National Commission on Agriculture are under examination.

Conditions Imposed on Film Makers to Shoot Protected Monuments

8570. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has made a proposal that film-makers should be allowed to shoot centrally-protected monuments only if the story of the film is connected with the history of the monument in question and is historically accurate; and

(b) if so the reason for imposing these conditions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The film companies were found to exploit the centrally protected monuments as mere ready-made stages for shooting sequences which had no connection with the history of the monument. Often, such sequences were found to centre round fights, duels, kidnapping scenes, suicide and even murder which are absolutely inappropriate in monuments. Even where historical scenes were enacted, there used to be a lot of distortion of facts. In order to stop such misuse, the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology at its meeting held at Mysore in 1973, have decided as follows:

> "The monuments should not be allowed to be used for filming purposes where the story is unconnected with the history of the monument. In the case of Historical films the permission should be given after satisfying that the events and scenes are Historically correct."

Legislation to Check Selling of Spurious and Adulterated Drugs

8571. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dealers arrested in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise on the charges of selling spurious and adulterated drugs to the public;

(b) the action taken against them and the nature of punishment awarded to them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to enact a legislation in this regard to provide deterrent punishment to these offenders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Drugs and Cosmatics Act, 1940 provides stringent penalties for offences relating to manufacture and sale of spurious and adulterated drugs. Under Section 27 of this Act, any person who manufactures for sale, sells, stocks or exhibits for sale, or distributes any drug which is misbranded (spurious drugs would come under this category) or adulterated, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and which may extend to 10 years and shall be liable to fine.

Relaxation of Conditions for Promotion of Departmental staff in Town and Country Planning Organisation

8572. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxation in age and educational qualifications are granted to the departmental Upper Division Clerks/Lower Division Clerks for competing the posts on the Tech-

nical side the duties of which they can satisfactorily perform in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing); and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The recruitment rules for most of the technical posts in the Town and Country Planning Organisation provide for 100 per cent direct recruitment. The question of granting any relaxation to the departmental Upper Division Clerks/Lower Division Clerks for competing for these posts does not, therefore, normally arise. Departmental candidates can also compete for these posts as direct recruits, provided they possess the necessary qualifications prescribed by the rules.

Request to UNICEF for Drilling Rigs

8573. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has requested to UNICEF authorities for drilling rigs,

(b) if so, whether UNICEF authorities have agreed to India's request;

(c) if so, the total number of drilling rigs that have been requested for; and

(d) whether these drilling rigs will be useful for emergency drought relief in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The UNICEF were requested to supply 25 hard-rock drilling rigs for meeting the acute shortage of drinking water in the drought affected States. The UNICEF have agreed to supply these 25 rigs.

(d) The rigs will be useful for drilling tubewells in the hard-rock areas in the drought affected States for drinking water purposes.

Proposal for a research Station under Spices Commission in Kerala

8574. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a research station under Spices Commission in Kerala; and

(b) whether the site has been selected, if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is considering the establishment of a Spices Regional Station under the control of one of its Institutes namely the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod

(b) A site has been provisionally selected at Koothali in Kerala by an expert team. A soil survey is being undertaken to assess the suitability of the site.

Grow More Food Campaign to meet challenge of Drought

8576 SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a campaign of grow more food on a well calculated basis to meet the challenge of drought in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). To make up for the shortfall in kharif 1972 production, an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was drawn up for Rabi-Summer, 1972-73, and the State Governments were approached to bring additional areas under wheat, rabi jowar and summer rice and to increase production of gram by adoption of package of practices. The salient features of the programme are given below:—

(a) **Wheat:** It was programmed to increase the total area under wheat from the level of about 19 million hectares in 1971-72 to 23 million hectares in 1972-73, with the adoption of optimum dosses of fertilisers and irrigation and foliar application of urea over 2 million hectares of unirrigated wheat.

(b) **Summer rice:** The area under summer rice which stood at 2 million hectares during Summer 1972, was proposed to be extended to 3 million hectares To achieve this, financial assistance has been granted to the State Governments for the development of minor irrigation facilities.

(c) **Rabi Jowar:** It was programmed to extend the area under rabi jower from the normal area of about 6 million hectares to 6 5 million hectares during the rabi season

(d) Gram. Gram is another important crop which has potential of increasing its production by adoption of package of practices. It was proposed to bring about 4 million hectares of gram area under package of practices, which would yield an additional production.

Financial assistance to States for Emergency Agricultural Production Programme:

To help the State Government in the implementation of their Emergency Agricultural Production Programme for Rabi-Summer 1972-73, loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 148 crores has been provided for minor irrigation and other programmes. Besides, a short term loan of Rs. 100 crores has also been sanctioned to State Governments for purchase of agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, pesticides etc.

Health Centres in Digha in Midnapore District

8577. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Health Centre in Digha in District Midnapore; if not, when it is proposed to be opened; and

(b) whether the hospital is 25 miles away from this area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, there is a subsidiary Health Centre with two non-dieted beds at Digha. The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned its upgradation with 6 beds till its conversion into a Primary Health Centre.

(b) A Sub-divisional referral hospital is functioning at Contai about 22 miles away from this Centre.

Role of Central Government in creation and maintenance of Universities

8578. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7068 on 16th

April, 1973 regarding norms fixed for starting new Universities and state:

(a) what are the demands for fresh Universities throughout the country; and

(b) what role does Central Government play in the creation and maintenance of Universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The following proposals for establishment of new universities are under consideration of the University Grants Commission:—

(1) University in Goa;

(2) University in Tripura;

(3) & (4) Two Universities in Maharashtra;

(5) University of Agricultural Sciences at Dharwar (Mysore);

(6) Technical University in Mysore State;

(7) Technological University in Tamil Nadu;

(8) University in Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh);

(9) & (10) A University each in the Garhwal Division and in the Kumaon Division of Uttar Pradesh.

A proposal for the establishment of a Central University at Pondicherry is also under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The State Universities are established and incorporated by the Acts of respective State Legislatures. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, *inter alia* provides that the Commission may advise any authority, if such advice is asked for, on the establishment of a new University. The proposals for establishment of new Universities, received from State Governments are examined in consultation with the University Grants Commission. The Commission has recently constituted a Working Group to lay down criteria for examining such proposals. All new proposals would be examined in the light of the criteria that may be evolved and necessary advice would be rendered to the State Governments concerned.

The University Grants Commission provides both maintenance and development grants to Central Universities. In the case of State Universities, only development grants are paid by the Commission.

The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, however, provides that no grant shall be given by the Central Government, the Commission, or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government, to a University which is established after the commencement of the U.G.C. (Amendment) Act, 1972 unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself on such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grants.

Profit and Loss of National Seeds Corporation during 1971-72

8579 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the profit and loss made by the National Seeds Corporation during the year 1971-72 due to condemnation of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): During the year 1971-72 the National Seeds Corporation made a net profit of Rs. 90,504 after writing off the condemned stock of seed of the gross value of Rs. 68.78 lakh comprising of Rs. 59.88 lakh worth of condemned hybrid stocks produced during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and Rs. 8.90 lakh worth of other seed condemned during the year.

Purchase of Lanterns by I.I.T. Delhi

8580. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Rs. 15,000 worth nuri-

cane lanterns from Modi Lantern Works and drums of kerosene were purchased at the I I.T. campus of Delhi on 23rd February, 1973, despite the electric power in the I I.T. Campus for Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The institute has stated that there were frequent power failures in the hostel area during January/February mainly because the sub-station in the hostel area could not cope with the heavy winter load Besides this, a section of the employees of the Institute who were agitating, were openly threatening to disrupt the essential services to the hostels in order to disturb the academic programme, especially the examinations scheduled to begin on 8th February, 1973, with a view to forcing the administration to meet their demands On a few occasions, they did temper with the power supply in the campus. To meet the situation, the Institute had to think of alternative arrangements in order to ensure that the students were provided with some standby arrangement for study for the examinations whenever there was temporary power failure due to sabotage or otherwise

Hence the Institute purchased hurricane lamps as per details given below·

Sl.	Name of the firm	Date	Qty.	Cost Rs.
1	M/s Northern India Traders, Distributors for Modi Lantern Works, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6 . .	1-2-73	100 Doz	9115·32
2	Ganesh General Stores Yusaf Sarai, New Delhi. .	5-2-73	2 Doz	172 20

No drums of Kerosene Oil were purchased Kerosene Oil stocked for water boilers was issued to each hostel, for students' use

The decision to purchase lamps was taken after discussions with the senior faculty, wardens and students The arrangements were made for the immediate purchase of requisite number of hurricane lamps from the market at competitive rates through a purchase committee duly constituted according to the procedure prescribed for emergency purchase by the Institute The purchase was within the monetary limit and powers of the Director.

This precautionary measure taken by the authorities proved to be justified when just before the examination the main supply cable to the hostel was cut and for 24 hours there was no electric supply in the hostels. There were also frequent cases when temporary electric failures necessitated the use of Hurricane lamps

दिल्ली में मजदूरों की बस्तियां

8581 **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिस्ट** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली की सरकारी कालोनियों के भीतर तथा उनके साथ-साथ अनेक मजदूरों ने बस्तियां बना ली है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मजदूरों को उपयुक्त मकानों का आबंटन करके उचित स्थानों पर उन्हें बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता):

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की झुग्गी तथा झोपडी उन्मूलन योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले आवादकारो को प्राधिकरण द्वारा उन स्थानो से हटाया जायगा जो अब उनके दखल मे है तथा उन्हें प्राधिकरण द्वारा अन्य कही पर पुन वसाया जायगा । अन्य लोगो को, उन स्थानो से हटाया जाना है जहा पर वे बैठे है तथा उन्हें वहा से हटाया जा रहा है ।

Orders for supply of Rock Drills with British Government

8582 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have placed orders with British Government for supply of Rock drills for sinking wells,

(b) to what extent the orders have been placed, and

(c) the total need of such drills in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) No, Sir However, we have allowed Government of Maharashtra to import one rig from U K Government of Mysore have been allowed to import rig frames and other components for five rigs and Government of Andhra Pradesh have been allowed to import rig frames and certain other components for twelve rigs

(c) At present there is no proposal to import more rigs from U K

अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रो में किसानों को निःशुल्क पानी की सप्लाई

8583. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या देश के अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रो में किसानो को अपने खेतो में सिचाई के लिए निःशुल्क पानी सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है , और

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वक्फ सम्पत्ति के बारे में सर्वेक्षण और वक्फ बोर्ड एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच सम्बन्ध

8584 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वक्फ सम्पत्ति के बारे मे सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है अथवा अभी होना बाकी है और उक्त सर्वेक्षण कार्य किस तारीख से चल रहा है, और

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य मे वक्फ बोर्ड है और यदि हा, तो इन बोर्डों के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) राज्य सरकारो / केन्द्र शासित राज्यो से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) पजाब हरियाणो तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश को छोड कर जहा भूतपूर्व पजाब के पुनर्गठन के समय से एक अन्त राज्य वक्फ बोड मौजूद है जिसमे प्रत्येक राज्य मे जिसमे वक्फ अधिनियम 1954 लागू है, एक वक्फ बोर्ड मौजद है । भूतपूर्व पजाब राज्य के पुनर्गठन के बाद से इन राज्यो मे एक अन्तर्राज्य बोर्ड मौजूद है ।

राज्य के वक्फ बोर्डों के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बन्ध के बारे मे वक्फ अधिनियम की धारा 62 म उल्लेख किया गया है ।

Central Aid for Augmenting the Availability of Water Supply to Delhi During the Summer

8585 SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total amount of money that the Central Government have sanctioned to the

Delhi Administration during the last three years for augmenting the availability of water in Delhi during summer and how much of this amount has been utilised and the reasons for non-utilisation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The Central Government have released loans amounting to Rs. 1620.00 lakhs during the last three years (1970-71 to 1972-73) to Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for execution of their water supply and sanitation plan schemes. The said Undertaking has reported utilisation of loan amounts as indicated below:—

Year	Amount of Loan released	Expenditure incurred
1970-71	Rs. 390 00 Lakhs	Rs. 432·36 lakhs
1971-72	Rs. 510 00 „	Rs. 451 97 „
1972-73	Rs. 720 00 „	Rs. 706·86 „ (provisional)
Total	Rs. 1620 00 Lakhs	Rs. 1591 19 Lakhs

About 98 per cent of the amount has been utilised. The slight shortfall in expenditure is stated to be on account of non-availability, in time, of the materials like lead, cement, steel, pipes, specials etc.

Check over Drug Manufacturing concerns for maintaining better quality control of their Products

8586. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Drug subsidiaries in India maintain a better quality control of their products than the Indian drugs manufacturing concerns;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this matter; and if so, when and the finding of the surveys, concern-wise; and

(c) what Government control is now being exercised over all the drug manufacturing concerns in the country to ensure that proper quality control methods are devised and enforced and what steps are proposed to be taken if the present methods have failed to yield desired results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) All drug manufacturers in the country are required to manufacture drugs conforming to the minimum standards and requirements laid down in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. It is, however, open to the manufacturers to adopt higher standards than those prescribed in the rules, and many manufacturing firms, both Indian and foreign, maintain standards higher than those prescribed. Many Indian firms exercise quality control measures which are comparable to those adopted by subsidiaries of foreign firms.

(b) No survey has been conducted by the Government in this connection.

(c) Under the Drug and Cosmetics Act, all firms manufacturing drugs are required to be licensed. The conditions which the firms have to comply with for this purpose have been laid down in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules The provisions of these rules are being enforced by the licensing authorities by frequent inspections of the manufacturing premises and testing of samples drawn from the firms as well as the market. Besides this, the activities of the State Drug Control authorities are being supplemented by the Central Drugs Inspectors of the Zonal offices of the Central Drug Control Organisation, who carry out joint inspections of manufacturing firms throughout the country, to detect deficiencies, if any. These joint inspections have had a salutary effect and have helped in bringing up standards of drugs in the country.

Irrigation Potential for Minor Irrigation during Fifth Plan

8587. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total additional irrigation potential expected to be created by

minor irrigation works during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether the Centre would give any financial assistance to the States for taking up minor irrigation works during the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The present thinking is in terms of a target of 6 million hectares of additional irrigation potential to be created during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The pattern of Central financial assistance to the State Governments in respect of minor irrigation schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been decided

मध्य प्रदेश मे लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना

8588 **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश मे लिफ्ट सिचाई योजना बनाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सिचाई योजनायें तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यत राज्य सरकारो की है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1973-74 की अपनी वार्षिक योजना के ममौदे मे सहकारी उठाऊ सिचाई योजनाओ के लिए 11 02 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया था । ये योजनाय छोटी बडी नदियो पर पम्प सेट लगा कर पूरी की जानी है ।

पांचवी योजना के दौरान मिट्टी में अम्लता का परीक्षण करने से सम्बन्धी योजना

8589 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिट्टी मे अम्लता की जांच करने के लिए पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे सरकार ने कोई प्रावधान किया है; और यदि हा, तो उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि का प्रवधान किया गया है, और

(ख) मिट्टी की जाच के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार, भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारो को सुझाव दिया है कि वे अपनी पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रमो मे आवश्यक धनराशि की व्यवस्था करे ताकि प्रत्येक जिले मे निश्चित रूप से कम से कम एक मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला खोली जा सके । पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजनावधि मे वर्तमान सुविधाओ मे वृद्धि करने के लिए लगभग 150 प्रयोगशालायें स्थापित किए जाने की आशा है ।

इन मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओ मे मृदा अम्लता निर्धारित करने की सुविधायें उपलब्ध होनी है ।

पांचवी योजना के दौरान भारत सेवक समाज का पुनरुज्जीवित करने और उसे सुदृढ़ बनाने सम्बन्धी योजना

8590 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश मे भारत सवक समाज को पुनरुज्जीवित करने और सुदृढ़ करने

की कोई योजना पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे शामिल की गई है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार "भारत सेवक समाज" के संविधान मे कुछ परिवर्तन भी करने का है और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नही ।

Inclusion of original document in Gandhi Time Capsule

8591. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi time-capsule which was buried in the ground of Birla House contained most precious thing that Gandhi ever wrote, namely 10,000-word manifesto known as "HIND-SWARAJ", and

(b) if so, who had decided to put original document in Time-capsule and why not a copy of it was used in place of the original one?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Water Supply Programme

8592 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the steps taken to accelerate the rural water supply programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The Central Government have initiated an Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1972-73 to help the State Governments in providing water supply to permanently disadvantaged rural areas Under this scheme 100 per cent grant-in-aid is being given to State Governments/Union Territories for meeting the expenditure on their rural water supply schemes approved under the Accelerated Programme

The categories of villages to be covered under the Scheme are as under:—

(i) Villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say one mile);

(ii) villages which need protection or treatment of their existing sources of water supply if they lie in areas which are cholera endemic or guinea-worm infected or have other reasons such as presence of flourides, salinity or iron in excessive quantities; and

(iii) villages which have inadequate arrangements of supply of drinking water for weaker sections of society such as the tribals, Harijans etc

During 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 1909 75 lakhs has been released to the State Governments/Union Territories under this Programme A budget provision of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has also been made for giving grant-in-aid during 1973-74.

Expenditure on Development of Agricultural Education

8593 SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Ministry for the development of Higher Agricultural Education during the last year; and

(b) its break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Rupees 757.26 lakhs was spent on

the development of higher Agricultural Education during 1972-73.

(b) Statement is attached.

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount released during 1972-73
1.	Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities.	662 35
2.	Improvement of Facilities in P.G./U.G. Colleges of Agri./Vety. & Dairy Science.	33 96
3.	Provision of Facilities in the Central Universities	0 40
4.	Organisation of Summer Institutes.	5 62
5.	Establishment of Advanced Centres of Studies.	4 93
6.	Award of fellowships to Post-Graduates students in Agri. & Vety. Science subjects.	33 00
7.	Award of Scholarships to undergraduate Students in Agri./Vety. Science subjects.	17 00
	Total :	757 26

More Funds to States for Crash Programme for Rural Employment

8594. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether to make the crash programme for rural employment more effective, the Government are prepared to increase the sum manifold than allotted last year and whether employment planning will be made an integral and normal feature of all investment in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The outlay provided for 1973-74 is of the same order as for the year 1972-73, viz., Rs. 50 crores. The objective in the Fifth Plan is to incorporate the current employment schemes as integral part of the development process for each sector.

Inter-State Camps for Students, Teachers and Principals held by N.C.E.R.T.

8595 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.C.E.R.T. held 16 Inter-State Camps for students and 2 Inter-State Camps for teachers and one for Principals of Schools in the year 1972-73 to inculcate the spirit of National unity among students and teachers through educational activities.

(b) if so, the names of the places with their Districts and States in which they were held;

(c) whether there is a plan to hold similar camps in the year 1973-74; if so, the names of the places alongwith their Districts and States at which these camps would be held; and

(d) broad outlines of the activities at these Camps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4916/73].

Grants to Agencies for Study of the Cost of Production of Principal Crops

8596 SHRI S. N MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any studies have been sponsored or grants provided to some

agencies working on the cost of production of principal crops, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir Government of India have sponsored a Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/ Production of Principal Crops in the different States of the country Grants-in-aid are released to the agencies selected for the operation of the Scheme in the different States, taking into account the local conditions, progress of work under the Scheme, etc

(b) The field work under the Comprehensive Scheme was initiated in the States of Haryana, Punjab Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan at varying points of time in 1970-71 (agricultural year) and in 11 more States subsequently. The Scheme has recently been sanctioned for implementation in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh Details of the principal crops so far taken up for study in the different States are given in the enclosed Statement.

The data, collected under the Scheme on cost of cultivation/production of wheat (a) in the 1970-71 season in Haryana and Punjab and (b) in the 1971-72 season in respect of selected holdings in Western U P were analysed and the results of analysis forwarded to the Agricultural Prices Commission for their reference Analysis of data on cost of cultivation/production of Bajra in Rajasthan during the 1970-71 season is nearing completion Compilation and analysis of the data collected in other States are in progress

Statement

Sl No	State	Name of the Institution implementing the Scheme	Crop Coverage		
			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad	—	Paddy	Paddy
2	Assam	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	—	Paddy	Paddy
3	Bihar	Rajendra Agricultural University Patna	—	Paddy	Paddy
4	Gujarat	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar	—	Bajra	Groundnut
5	Haryana	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Wheat	Wheat	Bajra
6	Kerala	University of Kerala, Trivandrum	—	Paddy	Paddy
7	Madhya Pradesh	J L Nehru Krishi Viswavidaylava Jabalpur	Wheat	Wheat	Paddy
8	Maharashtra	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Poona	—	Jowar	Jowar
9	My ore	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	—	Jowai	Jowar

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Orissa . .	Orissa University of Agiculture and Technology, Bhubneswar.	—	Paddy	Paddy
11	Punjab . .	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.	Wheat	Wheat	Cotton
12	Rajasthan . .	University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	Bajra	Bajra	Maize
13	Tamil Nadu .	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.	—	Paddy	Groundnu.
14	Uttar Pradesh .	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar.	—	Wheat	Wheat
15	West Bengal .	University of Kalyani, Kalyani.	—	Paddy	Paddy

Note : Advance action on the collection of cost data for the sugarcane crop of 1973-74 has also been initiated in the States of Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

Amount granted for Meeting the Loss on Export of Sugar

8597. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount granted for meeting the loss on export of sugar and the consumer subsidy on foodgrains transactions by the Government during the last three years, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). The amount granted for meeting the loss on export of sugar is given below:—

Financial year	Amount (Rs./Crores)
1970-71 . .	8·60
1971-72 . .	9·50
1972-73 . .	0·23 (for exports in 1971 but payment made in 1972-73)

The consumer subsidy on foodgrains transactions during the last three years is as follows:—

Financial year	Amount (Rs./Crores)
1970-71 . .	17·98
1971-72 . .	49·69
1972·73 . .	117·23

Financial Assistance to Mysore for Development of Towns

8598. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 62 lakhs for the proposed township between Hubli and Dharwar;

(b) if so, whether the State of Mysore has approached for more funds for the development of other towns in the State; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has however sanctioned a loan of Rs. 42 lakhs to the Hubli Dharwar Municipal Corporation in March, 1973 for construction of flats.

Ban on Sale of Tiger Skins

8599. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose a ban on sale of tiger skins in India; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to remove any impediments it may face towards this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

Excavations at Balrajgarh, Bihar

8600. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavation at Balrajgarh, Bihar yielded valuable historical finds; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The excavation at Balrajgarh was undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India during the year 1962-63. Four cuttings, two each across the defence-wall, and in the habitation area, were laid out. Besides, three more cuttings were made in different parts of the city. Due to high water table obtaining in the area the natural soil could not be reached. The excavation threw light on the structural details of the fortifications.

From the pre-defence deposits, sherds of the Northern Black Polished ware, ascribable to circa sixth second century B. C. were obtained. The fortification seems to have been built somewhere in the 2nd century B.C. and remained in use till the pala period. Other finds obtained from the associated levels included heads coins, sunga terracotta plaques, bone object, etc.

Rhinos in the Country

8601. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rhinos are fast decreasing in the country, particularly, in the North Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total number of such species in the country;

(c) whether fatal disease has broken into the rhino generation causing their rapid decrease; and

(d) the steps being taken to protect the species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Misuse of Advances given to Cooperative Societies

8602. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Reserve Bank of India that advances given to the Cooperative Societies have been misused and instead of fostering the spirit of cooperation, these societies have been misusing the tax concessions allowed to Cooperative Societies: and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to arrest this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अनाथालयों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

8603. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसी अनेक गैर-सरकारी संस्थाए (अनाथालय) हैं जिनमें अनाथ बच्चों का पालन पोषण होता हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अनाथालयों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद के लिए सीमान्त किसानों को ऋण

8604. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद के लिये सीमान्त किसानों से ऋण के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए सीमांत कृषको से ऋण के लिए प्राप्त अभ्यावदनों संबंधी सूचना ऋण देने वाले संस्थानों जैसे कि भूमि विकास बैंकों, वाणिज्यक बैंकों तथा कृषि उद्योग निगमों के पास उपलब्ध होगी । यह सूचना एकत्र करने मे जितना परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा, वह उससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप नही होगा । सीमांत कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास एजेंसियों की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता के लिये अभिज्ञात सीमांत कृषक वे हैं, जिनके पास 2.5 एकड़ तक की सिंचित भूमि हो । आमतौर पर सीमांत कृषकों के पास एक से दी एकड तक की अत्यन्त छोटी जोत होती हैं । अत. ट्रैक्टर अथवा अन्य प्रकार के ऊंचे दाम वाले परिष्कृत उपकरण खरीदना उनके लिये लाभकर नही होगा ।

Progress in Expansion work of Tuticorin Port

8605. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the Tuticorin Port (Tamil Nadu) expansion work is likely to be completed:

(b) whether the work is progressing as scheduled; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and also the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) According to present indications, the work is likely to be completed in 1974;

(b) No;

(c) The progress of work in the Project has suffered a setback because of certain difficulties being faced by the contractors engaged on the major civil construction works. The Government is seized of the matter and appropriate action is being taken.

चीनी मिलों के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया चीनी का कोटा

8607. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक चीनी मिल में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों

के लिए चीनी का मासिक कोटा निर्धारित करती है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को प्रति मास कितनी मात्रा मे चीनी दी जाती है और इस प्रकार कर्मचारियो को राज्य-वार चीनी का कितना कोटा दिया जाता है ,

(ग) क्या बिहार के सीवान जिले में सिद्धवालिया स्थित भारत शुगर मिल्ज लेबर यूनियन के जनरल सैक्रेटरी ने भारत सरकार के चीनी तथा वनस्पति निदेशक को गत 7 मार्च को इस संबध मे एक पत्र लिखा है और

(घ) यदि हा तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) इस समय फैक्ट्रिया द्वारा प्रति 100 व्यक्तियो मे तीन क्विंटल चीनी बाटी जा रही है । माह मार्च, 1973 के लिए कारखाना के कर्मचारियो को सप्लाई करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य के कारखानो को दिया गया लेवी चीनी का कोटा सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) शक्कर तथा वनस्पति निदेशालय में अब तक ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त नही हुआ है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Setting up of an Enquiry office in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z Area New Delhi

8609 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a demand from the occupants of the Sector 'D' D I Z Area New Delhi for an enquiry office in their area and

(b) whether their demand has been accepted if not the specific reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes

(b) There is already a Sub-Enquiry Office at Diaz Square which is very near to these quarters which looks after the complaints of Sector 'D', DIZ Area also. The quarters at Haig Square are to be demolished in connection with the construction of additional new quarters.

Suggestion from World Bank for Expansion and Development of Technical Base for Dry Farming

8610 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested that India needs to expand and develop the technical base which may enable the dry-farming system to be more helpful just as fertiliser has been for the green revolution in the irrigated land

(b) whether the World Bank had detailed the present deficiences and if so the nature thereof and

(c) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for increasing the area under dry farming and also what considerations they are giving to the suggestions of the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) A World Bank Reconnaissance Mission visited India in February 1973 in connection with draft drought prone area programmes formulated by some State Governments Some of these draft programmes had dry farming components The Report of the Mission giving their findings is awaited

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development has been taken up from

1970-71 in the IVth Plan. 24 Pilot Projects are being implemented in 12 States to cover an area of 6000/8000 acres in each Project by the end of 1973-74 in a phased manner. The nature of the scheme is to demonstrate the new Technology of dry ing, as being developed on the Dry Land Research Centres. The Dry Farming Technology so developed may be adopted by farmers of the surrounding areas of each project.

Measures taken in famine hit tribal infested areas of Dongarpur, Rajasthan

8611. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal infested areas of Dongarpur (Rajasthan) have been hit by the worst ever famine this year, compelling almost all the tribals and Adivasis in the area to leave their homes;

(b) if so, what Central aid has been given for famine-relief measures in this area; and what are the short term and long term measures taken and being taken to tackle the perennial drought and famine in the area effectively; and

(c) by what time the schemes taken in hand are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Dongarpur is one of the severely drought hit districts of Rajasthan. The State Government has reported that measures to provide necessary relief to the affected population have been taken and that the tribals and Adivasis are not leaving their homes

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the Central assistance given and the relief measures taken to meet the drought situation, both in the short-term and the long-term, is attached.

Statement

(i) Central financial assistance of Rs. 11 crores has been released to the State Government so far. The State Government has taken care of the requirements of Dongarpur district.

(ii) Relief measures taken up include—

(1) opening of test relief works to give employment to the affected people;

(2) distribution of gratuitous relief;

(3) arrangements for drinking water supply; and

(4) arrangements for fodder supply.

(iii) Dongarpur is one of the districts covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, under which outlays are available for being spent upto 1973-74.

(iv) Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, amounts of Rs. 3.892 crores and Rs. 4 crores have been released to the State Government for special minor irrigation programme and for agricultural inputs respectively. The schemes envisage to increase the production of rabi and summer crops.

(v) The development programmes of the Five Year Plans in the Agriculture, Irrigation, Health and allied sectors will minimise the serverity of drought in future.

Unlawful help to Candidates during Examination in Delhi

8612. DR. H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether police fail to apprehend persons who take vantage points outside examination halls in Delhi and with the help of a microphone or otherwise speak the detailed replies to different questions appearing in the examination papers to help the examinees to take down the same verbatim;

(b) if so, steps taken to prevent copying by the examinees and the malpractices aimed at unlawfully helping the examinees;

(c) the number of such cases in Delhi that have come to Government's notice during the recent examinations (in March-April, 1973); and

(d) whether there is any proposal to prevent such malpractices by declaring them as penal offence and by providing deterent punishment for such practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No such complaint has been received either by the Delhi Administration or by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi;

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Loss to Central Fishery Corporation due to Fish Trade with Bangladesh

8613. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fishery Corporation has incurred losses amounting to about Rs. 15 lakhs on account of fish trade with Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Central Fisheries Corporation has incurred some losses on account of fish trade with Bangladesh. The exact amount has not yet been worked out but is unlikely to be as high as Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) As there was pressing demand for fish in Calcutta, arrangements had been made, in the context of the Trade Agreement with Bangladesh which envisaged import of fish to the value of Rs. 9 crores, to purchase all suitable varieties of fish to the extent supplies become available. Large quantities of "hilsa" became available during certain periods, particularly in the second half of March, 1973, at short notice. As 'hilsa' is a highly perishable fish, the supplies had to be marketted immediately, even when the price which could be secured in the Calcutta market was uneconomic.

28-Bed T.B. Hospital at Narela (Delhi)

8614. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that a 28-bed T.B. Hospital built by the Delhi Municipal Corporation at Narela, 37 Km. from New Delhi, has been lying unused under lock and key ever since it was ceremoniously inaugurated by a visiting Monarch in 1968; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) A T.B. Clinic with an attached T.B. Ward of 22 beds was started in Narela in the year 1968-69. The T.B. Clinic has been functioning but the 22 bedded ward could not be started because of lack of water and residential accommodation for the Emergency Duty staff. No inauguration ceremony was performed.

(b) The water supply has since been made available and efforts are being made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to provide residential accommodation for the duty staff.

Time-Bound Programme on Land Reforms

8615. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether time-bound programme of Land Reforms is running much behind the schedule;

(b) whether very few States have so far framed a "complete" Law on the subject;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(d) State-wise progress, till date of the time-bound programme on land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (d) In the National Guidelines issued to the State Governments it was laid down that the revised ceiling laws should be enacted by 31st December, 1972 The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have already enacted the revised ceiling laws. The other States are at different stages of the legislative process.

Licenced Capacity, Installed Capacity and actual Production of Sugar Industry

8616. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total licensed capacity, installed capacity and actual production of the sugar industry in the Country, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government are considering to license additional capacity in the sugar industry; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement giving the licensed capacity installed capacity and actual production of sugar in the country, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years i.e. from 1969-70 to 1971-72 crushing seasons is laid on the Table of House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-4919/73].

(b) and (c) The target of 56 lakh tonnes for licensing in the Sugar Industry for the 4th Five Year Plan has been almost completed. The question of licensing further additional capacity in advance against the 5th Five Year Plan is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Subsidies and Loans to State Governments for Building State Highways

8618. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI S. L. PAJE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government pay subsidies and loans to State Governments for building State Highways;

(b) if so, what was the amount of loans and subsidies paid to the various States for this purpose during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) what amounts of subsidies and loans are proposed to be paid during 1973-74 to the various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir, assistance is provided by the Union Governments for certain specified categories of roads in the States

(b) and (c) Seven statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4918/73].

Subsidies and Loans to Universities and Colleges

8619. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Universities and Colleges in Maharashtra which have received subsidies and loans from the University Grants Commision during 1972-73; and

(b) the amounts of these subsidies and loans?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) Under the University Grants Commission Act 1956, the Commission is not empowered to give loans to universities and colleges. A statement showing development grants paid to Universities and Colleges in Maharashtra during 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4919/73].

Subsidy paid by Central Government for Sale and Purchase of Wheat during Last Three Years

8620. SHRI SHANKERRAO: SAVANT:

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement price of wheat during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 was higher than its market price, if so, what was the difference between the two;

(b) whether the sale and purchase of wheat during these three years was subsidised by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, to what extent and what was the amount of subsidy given by the Central Government during each of these three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As procurement prices for all these years were fixed as a measure of price support, the market prices could not have fallen below the procurement price. It is not possible to estimate the level which the market prices would have reached in the absence of procurement under price support.

(b) and (c). Wheat was purchased at the fixed procurement price and issued to the State Governments without fully recovering the economic cost The subsidy represents the difference between the economic cost and the issue price. The amount of subsidy paid during the three years was as under:—

	(*Rs. in crores*)
1970-71	17·98 (on wheat alone)
1971-72	49·69 (on wheat, rice & milo)
1972-73	117·23 (on wheat and rice)

Financial Assistance to National Institute of Sports, Patiala

8621. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to the National Institute of Sports at Patiala;

(b) if so, the assistance so far given;

(c) whether Government exercise any control over the working of this institute; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to improve the working of the institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 30.75 lakhs during 1972-73.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Board of Governors of the Institute in which the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is represented are taking measures from time to time for the improved working of the Institute.

Destitute Women Homes in M.P.

8622. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Destitute Women Homes are being run in Madhya Pradesh; if so, names of the places;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open such homes at other places in the State; if so, names of the places;

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Government of India is not running any home for Destitute Women in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Survey Conducted by Central Team on Veneral Diseases in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

8623. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the last three years by Central team on veneral disease in Chhotanagpur Division and Santhal Praganas District of Bihar State;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by this disease, male and female-wise;

(c) the number of age-group male and female-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government on the basis of survey to curb this disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No Central assistance was exclusively given to Bihar State for taking measures to curb the disease in Chhotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District under the V.D. Control scheme which is a "Centrally Sponsored" programme with 100 per cent Central assistance. The State Governments/Union Territories can establish V D. Clinics according to the need and availability of funds. Accordingly the Bihar State have established 7V.D. Clinics during the Fourth Five Year Plan upto 1972-73 with Central assistance at

(1) Jamshedpur Singhbhum
(2) Chapra Sadar Hospital
(3) Purnas Sadar Hospital
(4) Daltunganj, Patna
(5) Motihar, Patna
(6) Saharsa Cantt. Hospital
(7) Hazaribagh Cantt: Hospital

During 1973-74 the State Government has been allowed to set up 2 additional V.D. Clinics in Tribal areas.

Survey conducted by Central Team on Tuberculosis in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

8624. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the last three years by Central team on Tuberculosis in Chhotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by this disease; and

(c) the measures taken by Government on the basis of survey to curb the disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) National TB Control Programme has been classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 4th Plan period The Central Government provides financial assistance in accordnace with the approved pattern for the following —

(i) Establishment and upgrading of TB Clinics

(ii) Establishment of TB Isolation beds

(iii) Supply of anti-TB drugs for Voluntary TB institutions

(iv) Supply of anti TB drugs to State TB Clinics

Minor Irrigation Scheme in Chhota-Nagpur and Santhal Parganas and West Bengal

8625 SHRI A K M ISHAQUE
SHRI R N BARMAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how many wells deep tube-wells, ponds, shallow tube-wells and dams under minor irrigation scheme have been constructed in the Chhota-Nagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District and West Bengal in the Fourth Five Year Plan and

(b) the expenditure thereon and the acres of lands to be irrigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The responsibility for construction of works such as wells, deep tube-wells, ponds, shallow tubewells and dams under minor irrigation rests with the State Governments The minor irrigation programme under the public sector is financed by the State Government Apart from public sector outlay, sizeable invesment on minor irrigation scheme is from the institutional and private sources These schemes are, therefore, numerous and the information regarding the number of such works, the expenditure thereon and the areas of the lands to be irrigated through all such works constructed in the Chhota Nagpur Division Santhal Parnagas District and West Bengal in the four years of the 4th Five Year Plan are not readily available with the Central Government Moreover, this is the last year of the 4th Plan and the full information asked for will be available only after April, 1974

Fate of Medical Students of Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad

8626 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) what further steps have been taken to decide the fate of 211 medical students of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Medical College Faridabad, and

(b) whether any final decision has since been taken and if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF A K KISKU) (a) and (b) As a result of further discussions the Chief Minister Punjab is now considering the constitution of a new Trust which would undertake the work of shifting the College, from Faridabad, re-establishing it at some place in Punjab and running it on appropriate lines A statement on this subject has already been made in Lok Sabha on 27th April, 1973

Mobilisation and Deployment of Medical and Para-Medical Personnel

8627. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether special measures are proposed to be taken for mobilisation and deployment of medical and paramedical personnel to provide Health Services in the rural sector; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) With a view to providing medical and health care facilities to the people in rural areas by mobilisation and deployment of qualified medical practitioners from different system of medicine a pilot health scheme for rural areas is under consideration.

(b) Under the Pilot Project medical care facilities are proposed to be provided through sub-centres. Each Centre will have three qualified medical practictioners of various Systems of Medicine, and is expected to cover a population of about 10,000.

Development of Fishery in Mysore during Fifth Plan

8628. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to develop fisheries in the Mysore State during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The formulation for fisheries development in the Fifth Plan have still to be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission. In the tentative formulations, stress is being laid on development of inland as well as marine fisheries. In the inland sector, the fourth Plan schemes connected with increased supply of seed are proposed to be supplemented by integrated schemes for development of intensive fish culture in ponds and tanks. On the marine side, in addition to the continuation of schemes for strengthening of the State Fisheries Corporation Survey, Education, Training and Research etc., it is proposed to provide assistance on a larger scale for improvements in traditional fishing, and for the introduction of mechanised boats with improved range of operation.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for construction of fishing harbours at minor ports the UNDP Preinvestment Survey of Fishing Harbours has recommended development of Malpe and Honnavar at an estimated cost of Rs. 301.25 lakhs and 53.54 lakhs respectively. These projects are under consideration for issue of sanction and the bulk of the work is expected to be done in the fifth plan. In addition, landing and berthing facilities on a small scale to meet requirements arising from the programme of mechanisation of fishing boats are also proposed to be provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Participants in National Symposium on Agricultural Research and Development

8629. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the name of delegates who participated in the National Symposium in agricultural research and development held recently in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement showing the names of delegates who participated in the National Symposium on Agricultural Research and Development held in Delhi

from March 4-12-1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4920/78].

गुजरात में सरकारी फार्म में उगाया गया गेहूं

8630. **श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कि .

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य मे वर्ष 1972 मे सरकारी फार्मों मे गेहूं की खेती की गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने एकड भूमि मे गेहू की खेती की गई थी, और प्रति एकड के हिसाब मे बीजो, उर्वरको बेंतनो और पानी पर कितना व्यय हुआ , और

(ग) इन फार्मों मे उत्पादित गेहूं उपभोक्ताओ को किस मूल्य पर उपलब्ध किया गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत और अमरीका में गेहूं की खरीद के लिए सौदे

8631. **श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन साल मे भारत और अमरीका से गेहूं खरीदने के लिए कब कब और कितने कितने रुपयो के सौदे हुए ,

(ख) इन समझौतो के अन्तर्गत कितना कितना गेहूं उक्त काल मे प्रति वर्ष भारत मे आया,

(ग) यह गेहूं भारत को किस मूल्य पर सप्लाई किया गया , और

(घ) उपभोक्ताओ को यह किस मूल्य पर दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान सयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से गेहू का आयात निम्नलिखित प्रबन्धो के अधीन किया गया था —

ठेके की तारीख	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
करार दिनांक 13-10-1969 . . .	9995.8
करार दिनाक फरवरी, 1970	392.2
करार दिनांक 1-4-1971	7402.5*
करार दिनाक 21-10-1971	400.0
दिसम्बर, 1972 से मार्च, 1973 के दौरान हस्ताक्षरित ठेके .	2895.0

*1-4-1971 के पी० एल० 480 करार के अधीन व्यवस्थित धनराशि से लगभग 15.70 लाख मी० टन गेहू प्राप्त होने की आशा है। तथापि, केवल लगभग 11.33 लाख मी० टन की मात्रा खरीदी गई थी। उपयुक्त राशि वापस कर दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). आयातित मात्रायें और उनके मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं : —

करार	मात्रा (हजार मीटरिक टन)	मूल्य परिसर (रु० प्रति टन)
1970–71		
करार दिनांक 13–10–1969	1504.9 (इसमे 1969–70 के दौरान 1024.0 हजार मी० टन की मात्रा आयात की गई थी ।)	384—445
करार दिनाक फरवरी, 1970 .	101.0	377—398
करार दिनाक 1–4–1971 .	290.41 (यह शर्तबन्द प्रतिपूर्ति पत्र संख्या एल० सी० आर० 39 एच– दिनाक 2–12–70 के करार के प्रति अग्रिम सप्लाई थी)	450—476
जोड़	1896.3	
1971–72		
करार दिनांक 1–4–1971 .	842.0	448—475
करार दिनाक 21–10–1971 .	95.0	421
जोड	937.0	
1972–73		
दिसम्बर, 1972 से मार्च, 1973 के दौरान हुये ठेक . . .	13.1	662—772
जोड़	13.1	

(घ) केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य 78 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है और वह देशी गेहूं के लिये है ।

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के डाक्टरों का रजिस्ट्रेशन

8632. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अगले वित्तीय वर्ष मे भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के रजिस्टर्ड डाक्टरो के सबंध मे कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सबधी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोण्डाजी बासप्पा) : (क) और (ख) जी नही। फिर भी केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें इन पद्धतियो सम्बन्धी चिकित्सा सहायता देने, अनुसधान करने और शिक्षण सगठनो को चलाने के लिए स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के प्रशिक्षित पजीकृत डाक्टरों की सेवाओ का उपयोग कर रही हैं।

अच्छी नस्ल के दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए स्वीकृत राशि

8633. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अच्छी नस्ल के दुधारू पशुओ मे बढोत्तरी करने के विचार से कुछ राशि स्वीकृत की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा तथा लक्ष्य क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख) इस सबध मे भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित पशु विकास की निम्नलिखित योजनायें हाथ मे ली है जिनका उद्देश्य पशुओ की आगे आने वाली नस्लो की सख्या और उत्पादिता मे सुधार करना है —

1. **केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना**

थारपार्कर नस्ल के लिये सूरतगढ (राजस्थान) मे, रेड सिंधी के लिये चिपलीमा (उडीसा) मे, सूर्ती भैंसो के लिये धामरोड़ (गुजरात) मे तथा जर्सी नस्ल के लिये हेसरघाटा (मैसूर) मे चार केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म खोले गये है। कोरापुट (उडीसा) मे जर्सी नस्ल के पशुओ के लिये और अल्मादी (तमिलनाडु) मे मुर्रा भैसो के लिये दो और फार्म स्थापित किये जा रहे है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्मों पर खर्च की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है —

(लाख रुपयो मे)

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73 (जनवरी, 1973 तक)
1. केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन, फार्म, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान)	25.53	14.14	6 55
2. केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म, सूरतगढ चिपलीमा और कोरापुट (उडीसा) .	8 96	12.41	2.77
3. केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म, धामरोड (गुजरात)	10 33	12 46	1.94
4. केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म, हेसरघाटा (मैसूर) . . .	1.10	0.24	0.24
कुल . .	55.92	39.25	11.50

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत एक और फार्म स्थापित किया जायेगा। ये पशु प्रजनन फार्म राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विभिन्न नस्लों की गाय और भैंसों के संतति परीक्षित सांडों के (जिनकी प्रजनन के लिए आवश्यकता होती है) उत्पादन के लिए स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं।

2. केन्द्रीय सघन पशु विकास परियोजनायें

उन क्षेत्रो जहां से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिये दूध एकत्रित किया जाता है, पशु विकास की चार परियोजनायें चल रही है। ये परियोजनायें हरियाणा राज्य के करनाल और गुडगांव में, राजस्थान के बीकानेर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ में स्थित है। गत तीन वर्षों मे इन परियोजनाओं पर खर्च की गई कुल राज्यवार राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयो मे)

वर्ष	हरियाणा	राजस्थान	उत्तर प्रदेश
1970–71 . . .	26.14	24.26	16.36
1971–72 . .	26.90	15.00	8.68
1972–73 . . .	24.50	17.50	11.00

3. पशु पंजीकरण योजना :

यह योजना अधिक दूध देने वाली गाय और भैंसों का उसे उनसे उपलब्ध दूध की वास्तविक नाप के जरिये अभिज्ञात करने और पशु-पालकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये चलाई जा रही है ताकि बढिया प्रजनन और खुराक के द्वारा अच्छी गाय और भैंसो की संख्या बढ़ाई जा सके। ऐसे पशुओं की नस्लें प्रजनन के उद्देश्यों के लिये चुन ली जाती हैं और उनका इस कार्य में उपयोग किया जाता है। पशु पंजीकरण की दो यूनिटें हैं। एक रोहतक (हरियाणा) मे और दूसरी अहमदाबाद (गुजरात) में कार्य कर रही है। रोहतक यूनिट मुर्रा भैंसो और हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की हरियाणा गायों का दूध नापने के कार्य का नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण करता हैं। अहमदाबाद यूनिट गुजरात राज्य में पायी जाने वाली गीर तथा कंकारेज नस्ल की गायों का पंजीकरण सम्बन्धी कार्य कर रहा हैं। प्रत्येक यूनिट का प्रमुख एक सहायक पंजीकार होता है जिसकी सहायता के लिये निरीक्षक और दुग्ध अभिलेखक होते हैं। 1971–72 तक मुर्रा, हरियाणा, गीर तथा कांकरेज नस्ल की अधिक दूध देने वाली कुल 1,653 गाय और

भैंसो को पजीकृत किया गया था। गत तीन वर्षों में इन दोनो यूनिटों पर खर्च की गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

	रोहतक (हरियाणा)	अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)
	रुपये	रुपये
1970–71	92,000	44,000
1971–72	86,000	62,000
1972–73	90,000	92,000

4. राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसन्धान सस्थान, करनाल में संकर-प्रजनित ओसरो के उत्पादन के लिए विस्तार योजना :

यह योजना 300 सकर प्रजनित ओसरो के उत्पादन तथा उन्हे 18 महीनो की आयु तक पालने के लिए कुल 14 33 लाख रुपये की लागत से केवल अक्तूबर, 1971 मे ही स्वीकृत की गई थी। 18 महीने के पश्चात ये ओसरे इच्छुक किसानो को बिना लाभ-हानि के बेच दी जायेगी। इस योजना पर खर्च की गई राशि इस प्रकार —

1971–72 2,40,257 रु०

1972–73 3,50,000 रु०

5. प्रशीतित वीर्य बैंक :

करनाल (हरियाणा), इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश), बगलौर (मैसूर) तथा लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश) मे कुल पाच प्रशीतित वीर्य बैंक स्वीकृत किए गए है। इस योजना ने अभी काम करना नही शुरू किया है। एक और केन्द्रीय प्रशीतित वीर्य बैंक मे, जो कि स्थापना की अग्रिम अवस्था, मे है, नीचे दी गई राशि खर्च की गई है —

	लाख रुपये मे
1970–71	0.76
1971–72	2.60
1972–73	0.97 (अनन्तिम)

6. नस्ल प्रशिक्षण योजना :

गत दो वर्षों मे अब तक कुल 9 परियोजनाये स्वीकृत की गई हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल 10 परियोजनाये स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य यह है कि वास्तविक उत्पादन और बछडियो के निष्पादन के आधार पर उत्तम कोटि के साडो को अभिज्ञात किया जाये और अन्त मे परीक्षित साडो को प्रजनन-कार्यों के लिये विस्तृत रूप से प्रयोग में लाया जाये। अब तक स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनायें पशुओ तथा भैसो के रेड डेन, वीर, जर्सी, हरियाणा,

साहीवाल और मुर्रा नस्लों के सम्बन्ध में है। इन परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार स्थिति, पशु/भैंसों की नस्ल और योजना स्वीकृत होने के बाद खर्च की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

स्थिति	नस्ल	1971–72	1972–73 (अनन्तिम)
1	2	3	
1. हसरघाटा (मैसूर)	रेड नडे	1.70	2.10
2. जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) . .	गीर	0.11	3.99
3. होसर (तमिलनाडु) . .	सिन्धी	0.77	6.04
4. लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश) .	साहीवाल	1.30	0.817
5. भरतपुर (राजस्थान) .	हरियाणा	0.41	1.89
6 बनवासी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) .	मुर्रा	0.20	5.35
7. गौरियाकर्मा (बिहार) .	जर्सी	0.71	5.20
8. दुर्ग (मध्य प्रदेश) . .	मुर्रा	1.80	2.24197
9. बारपेटा (असम) . .	जर्सी	कोई नही	2.37
	कुल]	7.00	30.00

7. विदेशी पशुओं का आयात :—

विभिन्न राज्यों को प्रजनन के प्रयोजन के लिये वितरित करने के लिये विदेशी पशुओ का का आयात 1961 में शुरू किया गया था। सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1972 तक संकर प्रजनन के लिये विभिन्न स्रोतों से अनेक नस्ल के कुल 2290 विदेशी पशुओं का आयात किया है।

गत तीन वर्षों में आयात पर खर्च की गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयो में)

1970–71	4.955
1971–72	1.81
1972–73	55.11 (अनन्तिम)

विभिन्न राज्यों और संस्थानो को आयातित पशुओ का अन्तिम आवंटन/वितरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [विवरण ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4921/73]

Compulsory Scouting in Schools

8634 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make scouting compulsory up to the Matriculation in the School?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) No such proposal is under consideration

Removal of Eyes from those who die in Hospital

8635 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for providing for removal of eyes from those who die in Hospital, and

(b) if so the outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) The feasibility of enacting a legislation of extraction of organs like eyes from dead bodies for the rehabilitation and welfare of blind etc, is being examined

(b) Does not arise at this stage

Homestead rights on lands to Homeless Persons in Rural Areas

8636 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any State Governments have taken any initiative for starting and confirming homestead right on lands to homeless persons in the rural areas, and

(b) if so, how many persons have been benefitted with lands, State-wise during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes Sir In the following States rights have been conferred on homestead tenants

Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh Assam, Bihar Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Kerala Maharashtra Manipur, Mysore Orissa Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

For Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh legislative measures in this direction are under consideration

(b) The figures reported by some States are given in the attached statement

Statement

State	*No of Beneficiaries*
Gujarat	1 06,315
Maharashtra	1 29 651
Mysore	2 00 237
Manipur	464
Punjab	200
Tripura	1 335
Uttar Pradesh	1,49 589
West Bengal	60,000
Tamil Nadu	1,57,265
Himachal Pradesh	901

Setting up of Medical University in South

8637. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Medical University in the South; and

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU): (a) and (b). No. However, the Government of Mysore recently proposed the establishment of a University of Health Sciences in that State The proposal was carefully considered by the Ministry of Health and was not agreed to.

Setting up of Forest Development Corporations in States

8638 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Forest Development Corporation in each State; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of these Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The State Governments have been requested to consider the feasibility of establishing Forest Development Corporation in their respective States to attract institutional financing for creation of large scale plantations and dvelopment of forest industries While Mysore has already established two Corporations, namely, Mysore State Forest Corporation and Karnatak State Forest Industries Corporation, a number of other States have shown active interest in the proposal for establishment of Forest Corporations. The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on "Production Forestry—Man made Forests" has recommended establishment of Corporations for taking up large scale plantation programmes. The Central Board of Forestry which met in February, 1973 commanded to the States the above recommendation.

(b) It is left to the individual States to work out the details of composition of the Corporations. As regards functions, broadly, it is for raising large scale Plantations of forest species to meet the demands of wood based industries and to develop forest industries by taking advantage of institutional financing.

न्युक्लीयर फार्म रिसर्च के लिए योजना

विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार "न्युक्लीयर फार्म रिसर्च" का ओर और ज्यादा ध्यान देन जा रहो है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे योजना को रूपरेखा क्या है ; ओर

(ग) इनमे कितना लाभ होने को सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पो० शिन्दे) (क) जी हा, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) योजना का रूप रेखा सम्बन्धी विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । **देखिए सख्या** एल टी-4922/73]

(ग) कृषि मे न्यूक्लीयर तकनीको के प्रयोग से प्रोटीन को बढ़िया क्वालिटी और अधिक मात्रा वालो तिलहनो मे तेा की

अधिक मात्रा वाली पौधो की नयी किस्मो को विकसित करने, उर्वरको और जल के अधिक प्रभावकारी उपयोग, पौधो और पशुओ के रोग और व्याधि कीटो के नियत्रण की आशा है ।

प्रायोजना अक्टूबर, 1968 से चल रही है और अब तक निम्नलिखित लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

(1) कृषि विज्ञान मे उच्चतर अनुसधान के लिए न्यूक्लीयर अनुसधान प्रयोगशाला नामक आधुनिक परिष्कृत सुविधा का सृजन ।

(2) भेडो के फुम्फुस कृमि रोग नियत्रण के लिए विकरण द्वारा पतले किये गये टीको का निर्माण, जिसकी इस रोग के नियत्रण के लिए कश्मीर मे सफलतापूर्वक जाच की गयी है और इसे जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य मे बडेपैमाने पर विस्तार के लिए अपनाया जाने वाला है ।

(3) तेल की मात्रा के लिए तिलहनो को बिना नष्ट किये तेजी से विश्लेषण की तकनीक का विकास और इससे तेल के लिए ब्रेसिका, मगफली और सूरजमुखी जैसी तिलहनों को छाटने मे बडी मदद मिल रही है ।

(4) यह देखा गया है कि धान के लिए, नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक के अधिक अच्छे और प्रभावकारी उपयोग के लिए इस पोषक तत्व को मिट्टी की सतह से 5 से०मी० नीचे रखना जरूरी है । लेकिन फास्फोरस के लिए उर्वरक को सतह पर रखना और धान की पौध लगाने से पहले गीली जुताई करना जरूरी है ।

(5) गेहू के लिए उर्वरक नाइट्रोजन और फास्फोरस के अधिक अच्छे और प्रभावकारी उपयोग के लिए दोनो को सतह के नीचे रखने की जरूरत है । अम्लीय मिट्टी से फसल उत्पादन के लिए भारतीय इस्पात मिलो का अपशिष्ट उत्पाद, क्षारकीय धातु मल, जिसके विश्लेषण से फास्फोरस की कम मात्रा मिली है, काफी उपयोगी हो सकता है । इससे देश को लाखो रुपयो की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ।

(6) अधिक वाछनीय गुणो वाली धान की चार उत्परिवर्ती (म्यूटेन्ट) किस्मे विकसित की गयी हैं । प्रोटीन और लाइसीन की अधिक मात्रा वाली जौ की उत्परिवर्ती किस्मे भी विकसित की गयी है । इन सब की जाच की जा रही है ।

(7) पशुपोषण और दुग्ध प्रोटीन के सश्लेषण पर मौलिक अनुसधान से पशु धन की उत्पादकता बढाने से मदद मिलेगी ।

इस योजना से विशिष्ट क्षेत्र मे विभिन्न सस्थानो को परस्पर बहुत अच्छा सहयोग भी मिल रहा है

सूरतगढ़ फार्म में उत्पादन

8641. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971–72 से गत तीन वर्षों में सूरतगढ़ फार्म में प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या पानी के अभाव के कारण वहां उत्पादन में कमी हुई है; और

(ग) इस फार्म से अधिकतम उत्पादन लेने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1971–72 में केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म, सूरतगढ़ में उत्पादन 83,506 क्विण्टल था । वर्ष 1972–73 के लिए उत्पादन के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, किन्तु उत्पादन 1971–72 से अधिक होने की संभावना है । इसी तरह, 1973–74 में उगाई जाने वाली फसलों का उत्पादन, वर्ष 1972–73 के उत्पादन से अधिक होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म, सूरतगढ़ भाखड़ा नहर प्रणाली के अन्तिम छोर पर है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सिंचाई के लिए जल की उपलब्धि अव्यवस्थित और अनियमित है। हाल ही में, केन्द्र के अनुरोध पर राजस्थान सरकार, सिद्धान्त रूप से सूरतगढ फार्म को भाखड़ा नहर प्रणाली के कमांड क्षेत्र के बजाय राजस्थान नहर प्रणाली क्षेत्र में रखने के लिए सहमत हो गई है । इस फार्म के राजस्थान नहर प्रणाली में आने से सिंचाई के लिए जल की उपलब्धि में सुधार की संभावना है और परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ।

Sugarcane crushed during 1972-73 and Sugar Produced

8642. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total sugarcane crushed in 1972-73 season and sugar production thereof till 31st March, 1973;

(b) whether India is self sufficient with this production; and

(c) if not, steps envisaged to meet the remaining demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): During 1972-73 season (upto 31st March 1973), the total quantities of sugarcane crushed and sugar produced were 346.61 and 33.15 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c). As a result of steps already taken by way of fixation of higher cane price, continuation of the policy of partial control, rebate in excise duty, introduction of an uniform retail price etc., etc., the production of sugar by the end of the current season will be around 38 lakh tonnes as against the last season's production of 31.13 lakh tonnes. With the commissioning of more and more of newly licensed factories, modernisation/expansion of the existing capacity, implementation of sugarcane development programmes, gradual building up of a buffer stock and other long-term measures, it is expected that the set objective of bringing about a balance between the supply and demand of sugar will be achieved during the next few years. In the meantime by judiciously controlling the monthly releases, the requirements of sugar will be met within the limit of its availability.

News item captioned "Weighing Government style" in the Indian Express dated 31st March, 1973

8643 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to *Indian Express* page 7, column 1 dated 31st March, 1973 heading 'Weighing Government Style' to the effect that the Food Corporation of India godown has been using below standard weights in selling wheat according to official sources,

(b) if so, whether the F C I godown was seized by the S D O Sadar, and

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No Sir A case under Section 265 266 and 420 of the I P C has however, been registered against the concerned officials in their individual capacity as one 50 kg weight was found to be defective and alleged to be showing 500 grams less in weight

(c) The defective weight has been replaced The case is under investigation Appropriate action against the officers found responsible will be taken by the Food Corporation of India

Setting up of Technological Centre in New Delhi

8644 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to set up Technological Centre in New Delhi in the near future,

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether State Government have also been consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Complaints from the Flat-owners association of Delhi Regarding D D.A. Flats

8645 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the Flat-owners Association of Delhi regarding the construction of flats by the Delhi Development Authority with second rate material, second rate fittings and second rate installations and

(b) if so the action being taken to check the same and the measures Government propose to take in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) Some complaints have been received All compaints received are attended to

Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges

8646 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges regarding services conditions of teachers has since submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the findings of the report and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, appointed by the University Grants Commission, has recently submitted its report on Teachers to the Commission. The report deals with scales of pay and service conditions of teachers, and is likely to be considered by the Commission shortly.

Non-Utilisation of Funds in Bihar under crash programme for Rural Employment during 1972-73

8647. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for not spending the amount allotted to Bihar under crash programme for rural employment during 1972-73 in the District of Aurangabad, Gaya and Nawadah?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi

8648. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 4th April, 1973 to the effect that Sir Ganga Ram Hospital in New Delhi has stopped giving medicines, food and other facilities free to poor outdoor patients and those admitted to the general ward; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps taken for the benefit of poor patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISHU): (a) Yes.

(b) Sir Ganga Ram Hospital is a private Hospital which, according to information received, provides the following facilities.

(1) There is a cover charge of 25 paise on the first visit and this too, for those who can afford it.

(2) Medicines as indicated in the Hospital Pharmacopoea are provided free.

(3) No charges are being levied in the General Ward.

(4) Free X-ray and laboratory services have never been denied to indigent patients.

Targets of Seed Production for 1973-74

8649. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN.
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has fixed any target for the production of seeds during the year 1973-74; and if so, the particulars thereof and how it proposes to reach the targetted production and the extent to which it would be able to meet the domestic requirement of seeds;

(b) the total production of seeds by the National Seeds Corporation during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the extent to which it was less than the targets and the reasons for less production; and

(c) the efforts being made to ensure that the targetted production of seeds is reached during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) A statement indicating the targets for 1971-72, 1972-73 and kharif 1973 along with achievements during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is attached The target for seed production during rabi summer 1973-74 has not yet been fixed

Production and supply of seed requirements in the country are undertaken by the State Departments of Agriculture, private seed growers Agricultural Universities, Co-operative Societies Tarai Development Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, besides the National Seeds Corporation The targets of production by the N S C are based on its own assessment of effective demand and capacity to produce

Targets of production during 1971-72 and 1972-73 in certain varieties of seeds could not be achieved due to erratic rains, drought, attack of diseases and pets, disruption in processing work arising out of power shortage, abnormal increase in corresponding grain prices and in getting seed meeting with prescribed standard

(c) While natural causes like erratic rains, drought etc., cannot be controlled, improvement in organisational set up, timely movement of parent seed, identifying suitable areas and reliable growers, increase in processing capacity are being made in order to achieve the target fixed for 1973-74

Statement

	1971-72		1972-73		Target for Kharif '73 only (in qts)
	Target (in qts)	Achievement (in qts)	Target (in qts.)	Achievement (Estimated (in qts)	
1 Cereals .	2,15,405	1,10,505	2,81,460	2,08,965	1,04,000
2. Fibre Crops .	22,800	8,473	23,925	12,753	15,825
3 Fodder Crops .	5,022	2,802	6,060	1,270	1,010
4 Oilseeds .	17,462	1,820	8,830	1,514	8,150
5. Pulses . .	500	431	4,820	945	9,250
6. Vegetables . .	12,000	5,596	11,000	6,507	8,27

Omission of Progress of Education in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in Annual Report of Education Ministry

8650. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry for Education has given a resume of the progress of the work done in the field of education in the case of Union Territories of India in its Annual Report for the year 1972-73 (*vide* Chapter IX);

(b) whether there is no mention of the progress of Education in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram;

(c) if so, the reasons for this omission, especially in view of the fact that the Union Territories were inaugurated on 20th January, 1972; and

(d) a brief report of the work done in the field of education during the year 1972-73, in both of these Union Territories separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram could not find a place in the Annual Report as these Union Territories did not send the material for publication in the annual report in time. A statement in respect of Arunachal Pradesh is attached. Report from Mizoram is still awaited and will be laid on the table of the House when available.

Statement

Education is provided free upto higher secondary stage to all Tribal students. Students coming from long distances are provided Boarding facilities at Inter-village Junior High and Higher Secondary Schools in different districts.

In general, all students in the Territory are paid stipend/scholarship as well as Book grants towards their education at the rates approved by the Government of India.

Selected meritorious girls are deputed to India's leading institutions for education at Government expenses. 50 Tribal girl students are studying at Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur.

Science facilities are made available in all Higher Secondary Institutions. Science teaching is being introduced in the Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat.

Scholarships are awarded under the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme of the Government of India for Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Basic teachers training is given to Matriculate teachers in B.S.B. Institute in Tirap District.

12 Graduate teachers are deputed every year to Gauhati University to receive B.T. training. 5 Science Graduate teachers are deputed to Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar every year. Six months short term English training course is provided in the institution at Changland with intake capacity of 100 teachers at a time.

There are 59 Adult Literacy Centres in different parts of the Territory.

Measures to check deaths due to Vasectomy Operations in States

8651. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths reported in various States during the last three years, year-wise, due to vasectomy operations;

(b) whether the causes of these deaths have since been ascertained; if so, the particulars thereof and the remedial measurers adopted to check these deaths;

(c) whether in some cases, the doctors performing the operations were also found responsible for these deaths due to their negligence, and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against such doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) The total number of deaths due to vasectomy operations reported by the State Governments during the last three years are as follows —

1970-71	6
1971-72	16
1972-73	41

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Governments most of the deaths were due to tetanus The matter was discussed at a meeting of the surgeons, pathologists and microbiologists and detailed instructions were issued to the State Governments to avoid infection of tetanus

(c) and (d) Government have not yet received inquiry reports for all deaths As soon as these reports are received the information asked for will be laid on the Table of the House

Job-Oriented Scheme in Sunderbans West Bengal

8652 SHRI S N MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sunderbans are being developed for introduction of several job-oriented schemes

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the acreage of lands which are being reclaimed in the Sunderbans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) to (c)

Development of Sunderbans

The Government of West Bengal have stated that the comprehensive development proposals for Sunderban Region comprise of a number of schemes and projects which are highly labour intensive These are—

(1) Protection of land, Dam and Dyke Scheme—embankment schemes

(2) Drainage and flood control schemes

(3) Land reclamation and rehabilitation scheme

(4) Plantation and afforestation scheme

(5) Improved agricultural schemes

(6) Fishery Schemes

(7) Roads and Communication schemes

(8) Educational schemes

(9) Focal point Development Schemes

(10) Other infrastructural schemes

All the schemes are highly labour intensive And as such, during implementation stage large number of persons both (1) skilled, semi skilled and professional and (2) unskilled labourers would get employment opportunities And in the next stage as a consequence of implementation of the schemes, a great scope of self employment opportunities and others would be opened up For both the situations the volume of employment or people's

participation has been assessed and presented below:

Job opportunity heads	Man years(000)
1. **Implementation Stage**	247 154
(1) Skilled & Professional employment	4·860
(2) Semi-skilled employment	4·860
(3) Others	16·200
(4) Labour utilisation (for earth works etc.)	221 234
2. **Generated employment opportunities from**	50.487
(1) Agriculture in reclaimed area, HYU-Corp, Cotton etc.	46·302
(2) Pisciculture	4·185
Total	297·641

Thus, during implementation stage, (time span 10 years), approximately 24.71 thousand people would get employment opportunities for ten years.

Acreage of lands being reclaimed in Sunderbans

Total newly reclaimed area: 24.50 thousand acre. This comprises of the area to be reclaimed from Delta Project Phase-I: 20,000 acre, and Harobanga reclamation Project: 4,500 acre.

Financial aid to Universities for insurance of invigilators for checking copying in examiation

8653. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had advised the Universities for insuring invigilators and employees deputed for examinations since invigilators were threatened with dire consequences when students resorted to large scale copying at earlier examinations;

(b) if so, whether the U.G.C. would provide financial assistance to the Universities for this purpose; and

(c) the salient features of the scheme?

THE MNISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Utilisation of Central Funds by State for Housing Schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74

8654. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central funds allocated to different States and Union Territories for housing schemes for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 have been utilised;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of the housing schemes completed and undertaken during the period,

(c) the States which failed to utilise the Central funds for housing schemes; and

(d) the number of families benefited during 1972-73 and likely to be benefited by the proposed schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). This Ministry provide financial assistance for the following two social housing schemes which are in the Central Sector, outside the State Plan ceiling, in accordance with the provisions of the respective schemes:—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers; and

(ii) Scheme for Provision of House sites to Landless Workers in rural areas.

The funds allocated to/drawn by the various States during 1972-73 under the two schemes are given below :—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers:

(Rs. in lakhs) (Number of houses)

Name of the State	1972-73			
	Amount allocated	Amount drawn	Physical Progress	
			Sanctioned	Completed
1. Assam	55·00	47·50	1289	164
2. Kerala	—	—	—	—
3. Mysore	—	—	224	12
4. Tamil Nadu	2·752	1·74	36	—
5. Tripura	0·20	—	—	—
6. West Bengal	0·50	0·50	50	—
TOTAL	58·452	49·74	1599	176

The remaining States have no plantation in their areas.

For 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 64 lakhs has been provided. This will be allocated after the requirements are reported by States.

(ii) Scheme for Provision of House- sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas:

The grants sanctioned/released under the scheme to the various States are given below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1972-73		
		Grant approved	Grant released	Physical progress
1.	Bihar	45 82	11 45	Not yet known.
2.	Gujarat	306 58	76 65	
3.	Haryana	0·08	0 02	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0·64	0 16	
5.	Kerala	677·76	205·44	
6.	Maharashtra	164 56	41·14	
7.	Mysore	239·38	59·84	
8.	Orissa	8·40	2 10	
9.	Punjab	31·68	7·92	
10.	Rajasthan	11 24	2 81	
11.	Tamil Nadu	75·51	18·88	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	30·85	7·71	
13.	West Bengal	19·39	4·85	
	TOTAL	1,611·89	438·97	

No financial assistance had been sanctioned to the remaining States during 1972-73.

For the year 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided

The other social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry are in the State Sector. Since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance to States is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' by the Ministry of Finance in the ratio of 70:30 for all the State Sector Schemes taken together, including Social Housing Schemes, without being tied to any particular Scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate and utilise the block assistance on various Schemes and projects according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. It cannot, therefore be said as to how far the State Governments have utilised the Central assistance for these Schemes.

Insofar as the Union Territories without legislature are concerned, funds are provided by this Ministry and released year-wise under the social housing scheme. Funds released during the year 1972-73 to such Union Territories are shown below:—

S. No.	Name of the Union Territory	Funds released and anticipated to be spent during 1972-73
		(*Rupees in lakhs*)
1.	A.N. Islands .	0·60
2.	Delhi . .	220 00
3.	Chandigarh .	40·00 (Non-plan funds)
	TOTAL	260 60

Release of funds for 1973-74 has not yet been made.

(d) The number of families benefited under the various housing schemes would be equal to the number of houses built thereunder.

Rehabilitation of Destitute Women

8655. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

a) the number of destitute women assisted and rehabilitated during the years between 1969—72, State-wise;

(b) funds allocated to the Social Welfare Board for 1969—72 and the quantum of funds utilised and unutilised by the Board,

(c) the reasons for failure to utilise the sanctioned amounts, and

(d) the schemes of the Board for the above purpose for the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The Central Social Welfare Board has no specific programme of direct financial assistance for the rehabilitation of destitute women. Some of the programmes of the Board such as Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women and Socio-Economic Programmes have, however, services promoting rehabilitation of destitute women. The expenditure during the first four years of the Fourth Plan period on these programmes has been about Rs. 73 lakhs.

Setting up of Profession Oriented Educational Institution

8656. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider it desirable to set up profession-oriented educational institutions for meeting the technological, agricultural and socio-cultural needs of the planned development of the country;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been discussed with the Planning Commission;

(c) if so whether an expert Committee will be set up to explore the areas of professional institutions and formulate concrete education projects on the basis of conclusions arrived at by the Committee, and

(d) outlines about the Government's proposal?

THE MNISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (d) The draft proopsals for the development of education in the Fifth Five Year Plan do include a scheme to introduce vocational and diversified courses at the higher secondary stage These are included in the Report of the 36th meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education held on September 18-19, 1972, copies of which have been placed in the library of Parliament The details of this are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments and the Planning Commission The Steering Group of the Planning Commission has recommended that an Expert Committee should be set up to work out the detailed projects This recommendation is now being examined by the Commission

Negotiations with Bangladesh for mutually extending transport facilities

8657 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any negotiations with the Government of Bangladesh for mutually extending transport facilities to both countries

(b) if so the outcome of such negotiations and

(c) if not, whether Government propse to make effort in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) to (c) A protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade was signed between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 1-11-72, whereunder the two countries have agreed to make mutually beneficial arrangements for the use of their waterways for the commerce between the two countries and for passage of goods between two places in one country through the territory of the other. In accordance with this protocol, river services between Calcutta and the North Eastern States of India *via* Bangladesh commenced with effect from the 19th November, 1972

The question of entering into a road transport agreement between Bangladesh and India was mentioned during the Bangladesh Trade review talks held at Dacca in October 1972 The Bangladesh Government had since requested for a draft agreement on the subject This is under preparation

Appeal from Congress MPs. to take-over Wholesale Trade in Coarse Grain

8658 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether 30 Congress Members of Parliament have strongly appealed to the Government to start take-over of wholesale trade in coarse grain as well as from next crops

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof and

(c) the decision of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Government have seen Press reports that some Members of Parliament have urged taking over of the wholesale trade in coarse grain in addition to wheat and rice

(c) There is at present no proposal to take over wholesale trade in coarse grains

मार्डन बेकरीज, कानपुर के हड़ताल के समय काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार

8659 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्डन बेकरीज (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, कानपुर में हड़ताल के समय अन्दर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो को पुरस्कार दिये गये है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किस किस कर्मचारी को क्या और कितना पुरस्कार दिया गया है ; और

(ग) हडताल के समय अन्दर काम करने वाले: कितने कर्मचारियो को पुरस्कार नही दिया गया और उसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) : कुछ कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने हड़ताल की अवधि मे कार्य किया था, नकद पुरस्कार और प्रशस्ति-पत्र दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियो को नकद पुरस्कार/प्रशस्ति-पत्र दिये गये है उनका नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण मलग्न है ।

(ग) आठ । उन्हे कोई पुरकस्कार नही दिया गया क्योकि इस अवधि मे उनका सामान्य कार्य किसी ऐसे पुरस्कार के योग्य नही था ।

जिन कर्मचारियो को नकद पुरस्कार और प्रशस्ति-पत्र दिये गये है उनके नाम

सर्वश्री

1.	वी० सी० गुप्त	प्रत्येक को 5 रुपये के हिसाब से
2.	आर० पी० नारायण	
3	दलजीत सिह	
4.	एम० सुलेमान	
3	एच० पी० चौरसिया	
6.	वी० पी० शमा	
7.	आर० एन० सिह	
8	पी० एल० त्रिपाठी	
9	वी० पी दुबे	
10.	सुरेन्द कुमार	
11.	इन्द्र मोहन	
12.	मातबर सिह	
13.	पी० एन० मेहता	
14	सी० पी० मिश्र	
15.	छोटे लाल	
16.	मोहम्मद एफ० यू० जी० आई०	
17.	कंवर कान्त	
18.	बी० पी० शर्मा	
19.	बसन्त बल्लभ	
20.	गोपाल प्रसाद	

सर्वश्री

21. श्रवण कुमार
22. राम भजन
23. रूप नारायण
24. जोन पैटरिक
25. महादेव प्रसाद
26. यू० डी० तिवारी
27. एम० एल० वर्मा
28. सोहन लाल
29. डी० पी० माली
30. रतन लाल
31. बलबीर सिंह
32. भूदेव प्रसाद
33. आर० एन० सक्सेना
34. सुखदेव सिंह
35. आर० पी० गुप्त
36. एच० एस० राही
37. आर० पी० शुक्ल
38. एस० के० दीक्षित
39. प्रकाश देव
40. जी० सी० कुलश्रेष्ट
41. दीन दयाल

} प्रत्येक को 75 रुपये के हिसाब से

सर्वश्री

42. ए० एन० श्रीवास्तव
43. एस० एन० घोष
44. वी० डी० खरे
45. एस० सी० सगल
46. ए० के० पाडे
47. राम स्वरूप
48. सुरेन्द्र कुमार
49. बी० एस० निगम
50. देवी प्रसाद
51. जे० पी० शुक्ल
52. आर० सी० मिश्र
53. एस० जेड० ए० जाफरी
54. आदित्य प्रकाश द्विवेदी
55. भगवान दीन
56. राम भरोसे सिंह
57. हीरा लाल

} प्रत्येक को 50 रुपये के हिसाब से

सर्व श्री

58. इशो चरन
59. ए० के० नरुला
60. एम० एल० अडवानी
61. के० एल० भाटिया
62. बी० आर० गुलाटी
63. सुख राम
64. राजा चन्द्रवन्शी
65. लाल ए० के० सिंह
66. आर० के० श्रीवास्तव
67. आर० पी० गुप्त
68. जयराम सिंह
69. पी० एस० गुप्त
70. रमेश चन्द्र
71. अशोक कुमार
72. जगदीश प्रसाद
73. जी० सी० शुक्ल
74. प्रेम बाबू
75. झब्बू
76. गजराज प्रसाद
77. सन्त प्रसाद
78. जगदीश प्रसाद
79. राजिन्द्र सिंह
80. राम लखन
81. छेदी लाल

} प्रत्येक को 50 रुपये के हिसाब से

जिन कर्मचारियो को प्रशास्ति-पत्र दिये गये थे उनके नाम

1. श्री के० एस० आर्य
2. श्री के० के० पांडे
3. श्री एस० पी० सिंह
4. श्री आर० पी० मिश्र
5. श्रीमती आशा वर्मा
6. श्री बसन्त लाल

News item captioned "Jobless in Mustard Oil Units Feared" in Sunday Standard dated 1-4-1973

8661 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item of 'Sunday Standard' of 1st April, 1973 under the caption "Jobless in mustard oil units feared" stating that about 2,500 persons employed by mustard oil producing ghani unit might be rendered jobless if Vanaspati Manufacturers were allowed to use oil in their products,

(b) whether this crisis will arise due to stoppage of Canadian rapeseeds, which provides a substitute of mustard oil to West Bengal,

(c) if so, what advance steps Government propose to take to provide jobs for these persons who will become jobless in West Bengal, and

(d) the extent to which it will effect the economy of West Bengal and the total number of persons likely to become jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir However, the fears expressed in it are considered unfounded

(b) Import of Canadian rapeseed was arranged for the first time in 1970-71 as a purely temporary measure with a view to relieving the overall shortage of edible oils in the country There is, therefore, no connection between the continuance or stoppage of these imported supplies and the functioning of the mustard oil units in any particular State As it happens, a monthly allotment of 2,000 tonnes of imported rapeseed continues to be made to West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Free-Cancer Home for Rural Patients at Thakurpur, Calcutta

8662. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a Free Cancer Home for rural patients is going to be set up at Thakurpur, Calcutta by a private organisation;

(b) if so, the name of the organisation and broad outlines of the scheme,

(c) the time by which this Free Cancer Home will start functioning, and

(d) the type of assistance Government propose to offer to this organisation (i e, Monetary or otherwise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received

Setting up District Depots for immediate supplies of Fertilisers to Farmers

8663 SHRI R N BARMAN.
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Ministry propose to maintain a sort of District Depots under the supervision of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, from where immediate supplies of fertiliser may be made to agriculturists against payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): No, Sir. This Ministry have no such proposal under consideration

The State Governments are responsible for organising fertiliser distribution within the States and have been canalising all imported fertilisers, received from the Central Gov-

ernment, for distribution to farmers through cooperative and other public agencies in districts. A significant part of domestic output is also sold in the districts through public agencies.

Allocation to States for Minor Irrigation Scheme and their implementation

8664. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allocated on minor irrigation to various States of the country for the last two years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and also for the year 1973-74, State-wise; and

(b) the progress report according to projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The State-wise outlays recommended by the Planning Commission to be provided in the State Plans for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given in the Annexure. During the year 1972-73, a special Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and under this special funds were allotted to States for minor irrigation programme. These are also indicated in the statement attached.

(b) The State-wise progress in terms of actual expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred is also shown in the statement attached.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	1971-72		1972-73			1973-74
		Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated expdr. under normal programme	Amount released under EAPP	Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5·30	5·09	2·51	4·42	8·40	3·03
2.	Assam	2·55	2·38	2·47	2·50	2·02	3·38
3.	Bihar	7·83	7·82	8·08	10·80	17·73	12·01
4.	Gujarat	5·91	4·98	6·80	7·67	5·00	7·60
5.	Haryana	1·96	1·51	1·20	1·52	12·00	1·90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0·48	0·48	0·50	0·50	0·33	0·55
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1·50	1·37	1·90	1·84	..	1·90
8	Kerala	2·75	2·86	2.40	2·54	2·50	2.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	8·00	8·27	9·66	10·06	5·81	13·23
10.	Maharashtra	15·35	15·39	16·90	16·90	24·96	17·44
11.	Manipur	0·08	0·06	0·09	0·29	0·38	0·10
12	Meghalaya	0·17	0·15	0·25	0·25	..	0·41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Mysore . .	5·63	6·58	7·78	6·60	5·20	5·82
14.	Nagaland . .	N.A.	0·12	N.A.	0·12	0·20	0·16
15.	Orissa . . .	3·47	4·00	3·23	3·23	6·60	3·89
16.	Punjab . .	3·47	1·99	2·85	3·07	14·72	4·75
17.	Rajasthan . .	2·87	2·89	3·02	2·80	3·89	2·75
18.	Tamil Nadu .	6·89	7·28	7·66	7·75	2·99	7·70
19.	Tripura . .	0·12	0·08	0·26	0·49	0·23	0·64
20.	Uttar Pradesh .	21·30	21·58	20·48	20·60	20·75	21·48
21.	West Bengal .	4·50	5·53	5·88	6·64	14·33	7·50
	Total States . .	100·13	100·41	100·92	110·50	148·14	118·24
	Total UTs. . .	0·54	0·46	0·56	0·60	. .	0·76
	All India. .	100·67	100·87	101·48	111·10	148·14	119·00

N.A.—Included under Agriculture production.

Deputation of Nabikgriha, Calcutta

8665. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of 'Nabikgriha' Calcutta met the Prime Minister recently and presented to her a memorandum listing the grievances of seamen and mal-practices of NUSI (National Union of Seamen of India);

(b) if so, the points raised in the memorandum and reaction and action of the Government thereto;

(c) whether getting infuriated at this the NUSI-men beat severely at 10.30 hours to one of the deputationists in the Govt. office on 28th March, 1973 and police did not take appropriate action against the miscreants; and

(d) if so, full facts of the case and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Yes, a deputation met the Prime Minister on the 15th March, 1973 and presented to her a memorandum about the grievances of seamen. A statement showing the points raised in the memorandum and the position obtaining on those points is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4923/73.]

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by the police authorities concerned, three persons are stated to have been involved in a fighting incident outside the Marine House Calcutta at 10.50 hours on 28th March, 1973 Two of them are reported to belong to NUSI group and one to another group Police took action against the three persons and the matter was taken to the Court. Police also took precautionary measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Grant to States for Nursery and Primary Schools

8666. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the amount of aid as grants being sanctioned annually to each State by Central Government for Nursery and Primary Schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): According to the procedure in vogue the Ministry of Finance releases Central assistance (Plan) to States for all development sectors enblock and not separately for different sectors|schemes. Outlay for Primary education (including nursery, elementary and middle education) for every State is, however, earmarked. A statement showing the outlay earmarked for elementary education in different States during 1973-74 is given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 4924/73.]

2. Besides, since 1971-72 Central assistance is also being given to the States under the scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed—expansion of Elementary Education. The amount of assistance made available to the States under this scheme during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given in Statement II-A and Statement II-B laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4924/73.]

Congestion of Goods at Cochin Port due to Irregular Arrivals of Ships

8667. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the irregular arrivals of ships in Cochin Port and the resultant congestion of goods in that Port;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by exporters due to this uncertainty in getting shipping arrivals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Director General of Shipping pursued the matter with the India/U.K. Continental Conference and as a result the situation has improved considerably. The Government of India have also set up a Branch Office of the Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin to assist the shippers.

Central Body Meeting of C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, Delhi

8668. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general body meeting of the C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, Delhi was held on 27th November, 1972;

(b) if so, whether an election petition has been received by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi from certain members pointing out irregularities and requesting that the elections be declared null and void;

(c) whether a representation has also been received from a large number of members including the President of the Society, challenging the correctness of the minutes of general meeting of the Society as prepared by the Secretary of the Society; and

(d) if so, when were they received and what action has so far been taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few such representations, pointing out that the election in question was not held in accordance with the election rules of the Society, were received by the Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representations started coming to the Delhi Administration from December, 1972, onwards. The complainants have been informed by the Delhi Administration, through one of the signatories to the representation, that they could file an arbitration case under the Cooperative Societies Act applicable to Delhi, to get their grievance redressed.

Effect of short supply of Fertiliser on Rabi Crop of Orissa

8669. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the rabi crop in Orissa will be hit due to short supply of fertilizers in time; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requirements of fertilisers for Orissa during Rabi, 1972-73, after allowing for the stocks on hand in the State at the beginning of the season, were assessed as under in the Eastern Zonal Conference held in September, 1972:

Nitrogen (N)	21,900 tonnes
Phosphates (PO_5)	4,900 ,,
Potash (KO)	2,400 ,,

As against this, the Government of Orissa have stated that the domestic fertilizer manufacturers had supplied 21,450 tonnes of N, 5,067 tonnes of P_2O_5 and 3,145 tonnes of K_2O. In addition, from the Central Fertilizer Pool, the State had also received 3,700 tonnes of N, according to the State Government. It will thus be seen that the fertilizer requirements of farmers in Orissa have been adequately met.

Hindi Staff in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs

8670 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and pay scales of the Hindi Staff such as Hindi Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants and Hindi Officers in his Department category-wise;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them separately; and

(c) the number of such Hindi Staff who have been working on their posts for the last three years or more but are still temporary and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

Name of the Post	Scale	No. of Staff
(i) Hindi Translator Grade I. Temporary Post (greated w.e.f. 27-11-70)	Rs. 320—15—425—EB—15—530	One
(ii) Hindi Translator Grade II. Temporary Post (converted w.e.f. 26-12-70)	Rs. 210—10—270—15—300—EB—15—450—EB—20—530	One
(iii) Hindi Assistant. Permanent Post	Rs. 210—10—270—15—300—EB—15—450—EB—20—530	One
(iv) Hindi Typist. Permanent Post	Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—EB 4—175—5—180	One

(b) The number of permanent and temporary employees out o these mentioned in part (a) is indicated below :—

Premanent	Temporary
one	Three

(c) Two—One Hindi Assistant and one Hindi Typist.

The Hindi Assistant could not be confirmed as the only permanent post against which he is officiating is held substantively by the Hindi Translator Grade I.

The Hindi Typist has been appointed on *ad-hoc* basis and is not eligible for confirmation.

Hindi Staff in the Ministry of Works and Housing

8671. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and pay scales of the Hindi staff such as Hindi Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants and Hindi Officers in his Ministry, Department-wise and category-wise separately;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them separately; and

(c) the number of such Hindi staff who have been working on their posts for the last three years or more but are still temporary and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hindi Staff in Education Ministry

8672. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and pay scales of the Hindi staff such as Hindi Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants and

Hindi Officers in his Ministry, Department-wise and category-wise separately;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them separately; and

(c) the number of such Hindi staff who have been working on their posts for the last three years or more but are still temporary and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4925/73].

Development of a Rose Garden near Palam by State Farms Corporation

8673. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation have planned to develop a rose garden near Palam in the near future; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad features of the scheme have not yet been worked out. The scheme will be prepared when the land is located by the Corporation. However, the implementation of the scheme will be on the basis of the approval of the Government which will be conveyed after considering the project report from the Corporation.

Suggestion from Indian Road Congress to have Unified Highway Departments in each State for implementation of Highway Development Programme

8674. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Road Congress had suggested to the Centre to have unified highway departments in each State to deal with Central sector schemes, State Sector roads and rural roads for proper implementation of highway development programme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the suggestion of the Indian Roads Congress primarily concerns the State Governments/Union Territories, it has been referred to them for consideration.

Slow progress in Scheme for House Sites to Rural People

8675. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been slow progress of scheme for house sites to rural people in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the State-wise steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was introduced in October 1971. During the short span of 1½ years, 1382 projects have already been sanctioned for provision of 6,52,828 house-sites in 13 States at a

cost of about Rs. 16.12 crores. Projects have also been received from certain other States and are being processed.

The various States and Union Territories have, however, been advised to suitably strengthen and gear up their administrative and technical machinery for ensuring precise formulation and implementation of their projects under this scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgrading University Research

8676. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for upgrading University research in the country to make it more relevant to national needs as stressed by the Prime Minister on 30th March, 1973 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission, within the resources available to it, has encouraged university research in several disciplines. The support available for research is both direct as well as indirect.

As regards the problems to be taken up for investigation, the Commission, in consultation with its special review committees and also subject panels of experts, has stressed the need for linking university research to national needs. The university research programmes include problems relating to both fundamental research as well as applied aspects. The departments recognised as Centres of Advanced Study and selected for special assistance have particularly taken up several problems which have application and relevance to local and regional problems.

The Commission has under consideration the proposal for providing substantial support for university research in future years.

So far as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is concerned it now supports increasing number of scientific and industrial research schemes in Universities of relevance to its own Research and Development programmes and national needs.

Complaint from Madhya Pradesh for not providing Drought Relief Aid

8677. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State has complained to the Centre for not providing drought relief aid to the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) At the request of the State Government a Central Study Team, visited the State in February, 1973. On the basis of the team's report, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1.44 crores has been adopted for relief measures other than relief works. Expenditure on relief works of durable and productive nature is eligible for Central assistance in accordance with the priorities agreed to between the State and the Central Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Restriction on movement of Fodder

8678. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put any restriction on movement of fodder in the country; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Following the recent drought conditions, fodder scarcity was felt in certain States and the State Governments approached the Government of India for delegation of powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to enable them to restrict the movement of certain items of feed and fodder from their areas. After making a critical review of the situation and the likely effect of such restrictions on the neighbouring States, the Government of India authorised certain State Governments to place such restrictions on some of the items sought to be restricted by them. These restrictions were allowed to the following States for operation for the period shown against each:—

Name of State	Date upto which powers delegated/ extended
1. Gujarat .	31st July, 1973
2. Rajasthan . .	31st July, 1973
3. Mysore . .	31st March, 1973
4. Bihar . .	30th November, 1972
5. Madhya Pradesh	31st March, 1973

In view of the drought situation in Maharashtra concurrence of the Government of India has also been given for promulgation of the Maharashtra Cattle Fodder (Control) Order, 1973 upto 31st July, 1973.

Steamer service between Jamnagar and Kutch

8679. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start a Steamer Service between Jamnagar and Kutch; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रपति भवन में जयपुर स्तम्भ

8680. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 27 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1819 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रपति भवन स्थित जयपुर स्तम्भ पर ब्रिटिश ताज के स्थान पर इस बीच भारतीय चिन्ह लगा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नही, तो वहां भारतीय चिन्ह कब तक लगा दिया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). हटाए जाने वाले ब्रिटिश चिन्ह के स्थान पर एक ऐसे स्वीकार्य वैकल्पिक चिन्ह पर विशेषज्ञ अभी विचार कर रहे है जिसका उच्च कलात्मक स्तर पर निष्पादन भी हो सके । निर्णय होते ही कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

Ratio of productivity of irrigated land of Hill Area to that of delta area in Orissa

8681. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of cultivable land in Orissa;

(b) the acreage of irrigated land available for cultivation;

(c) whether irrigated land in hills can produce as much as the land of delta area or coastal area in the State: and

(d) the ratio of productivity of the irrigated land of the hills to that of delta area in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) Data on cultivable land are collected as a part of land utilisation statistics and become available with sometime lag. Extent of cultivable land in Orissa for the latest available year, 1970-71; is 8,039 thousand hectares.

(b) The net irrigated area in Orissa during 1970-71 is estimated at 1149 thousand hectares.

(c) and (d). No data are available on the productivity of different crops under irrigated conditions in the hills and delta area. But some crops are more suitable for cultivation in the hills than in the coastal or delta area.

Use of Fertilizer in Rainfed Land in Orissa

8682. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cultivators having rainfed land, in every 100 cultivators in Orissa, use fertilizers;

(b) the increase in output where they use it; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the use of fertilizers in these backward areas on un-irrigated land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information has been asked for from the Orissa Government and will be placed on the table of the SABHA as soon as it is received.

Economical Holding of Rainfed Land

8683. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the economical holding of rainfed land for a family of five persons,

(b) the approximate net income of that land per year; and

(c) whether that land is able to meet the requirements of expenses that is required for an average Indian?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The size of economic holding of rainfed land for a family of 5, its approximate income and its adequacy depend upon a number of factors including fertility of the soil, extent and timelines of rainfall, intensity of cultivation, cropping pattern, technology adopted, inputs used and prices of inputs and outputs and norms regarding consumption standards. These factors are likely to vary from region to region.

Establishment of National Institute of Homoeopathy and University Faculty

8684. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering the establishment of National Institute of Homoeopathy and University Faculty for this school of medicine; and

(b) if so, the measures which are under the consideration of the Government for such an Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a National Institute of

Homoeopathy is receiving the attention of Government. There is no proposal to set up a University Faculty.

Meeting of Central Prohibition Committee

8685. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Prohibition Committee had met in New Delhi on 24th March, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has suggested a 13 point programme to the States for this purpose; if so, the broad outlines of the programme, and

(c) reaction of the various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement of the main points of agreement in the Central Prohibition Committee Meeting is attached.

(c) The Ministers-in-Charge of Excise matters in the State Governments of agreement in the Central Prohibition bition Committee. Those present at the meeting or their representatives found themselves in agreement with the main conclusions. However, the formal reaction of State Governments is awaited.

Statement

MAIN POINTS OF AGREEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROHIBITION COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 24-3-1973

1. There was general support for the Directive Principle of State policy in regard to prohibition.

While the Minister from Gujarat, the Executive Councillor from Delhi, Shri Justice Tek Chand, Shri P. B. Patwari and Shri Jeevenlal Jairamdas advocated total prohibition, the others felt that enforcement of total prohibition would not be possible in the near future due to:

(a) financial constraints;

(b) administrative problems of enforcement;

(c) illicit distillation; and

(d) toxic and spurious liquor.

2. It was agreed that every effort should be made to control and restrict the consumption of liquor. For this purpose a number of measures were suggested. These include—

(a) acceptance of the principle of local option;

(b) regulation of location of liquor shops—there should be no shops near places of worships, educational institutions, basties especially of Harijans, and highways;

(c) introduction of dry days-pay days to be uniformly dry everywhere—and restriction of business hours of shops;

(d) imposition of general restriction on.

(i) public drinking;

(ii) the strength of alcohol content of spirituous beverages;

(iii) illicit distillation; and

(iv) consumption of toxic and spurious liquor/drugs.

(e) imposition of special restriction on drinking by—

(i) young people;

(ii) drivers of vehicles.

This may be done, if necessary, by suitable amendments to the laws concerned. Drivers of vehicles should be subject to breathaliser tests.

(f) banning of advertisements of

spirituous products if necessary by making this a contractual obligation on the part of licencees;

(g) introduction of reviews of excise policies which would contribute towards prohibition.

3. It was generally felt that every effort should be made to use educational system and mass media of information for advocating prohibition. Support should also be given to voluntary organisations engaged in this work.

4. It was agreed that a special Committee of Ministers may particularly look into the problems of the tribal areas so as to protect the tribal population from exploitation by liquor traders. This Committee may comprise of the Ministers (in charge of Excise) from

Bihar

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Orissa

Rajasthan

West Bengal

5 A special examination, it was suggested, should be made of the following:

(a) prohibition in Union Territories; and

(b) take over of production and sale of liquor till prohibition is introduced.

6. It was recognised that there is need for research—sociological as well as physiological—on the effects of human consumption of alcohol on health, nutrition, and productivity.

7. The Central Government, it was agreed, should be regularly supplied with relevant statistics and also kept informed of the various developments.

8. It was agreed that the Central Prohibition Committee will meet once a year.

Impact of Crash Programme for Rural Employment on Change in living conditions of masses

8686. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest reports from the States have indicated that the Centres crash scheme for rural employment had made a tremendous impact in all areas except the Eastern Region,

(b) if so, whether Crash Scheme for Rural Employment Project would bring about a revolutionary change in the living conditions of the masses; and

(c) whether this project had been found cheaper and economic too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Reports so far received from the States indicate that the scheme has been satisfactorily implemented in all the States except Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Meghalaya, which have not been able to utilise their allocations fully.

(b) The annual outlay for the scheme is Rs. 50 crores. Employment during 1972-73 is likely to be of the order of 1200 lakh mandays. Within these limits the wages earned by the labourers have enabled them to improve their living conditions.

(c) Reports received from the State Governments indicate that the projects implemented under the scheme have been found to be cheaper and more economic than similar projects being executed by other regular departments.

Financial Assistance to Mauritius for development of Mahatma Gandhi Institute

8687. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to give Mauritius financial assistance, books and manpower for the development of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute there;

(b) whether Mauritius also propose the setting up of a pace setting Secondary School patterned on new Mauritian educational planning;

(c) whether the School and the Institute will be part of the recently signed Indo-Mauritian cultural agreement; and

(d) if so, what other features are covered under the said agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A financial commitment to the Government of Mauritius for the setting up of Mahatma Gandhi Institute to the extent of Rs. 44 lakhs has been made. The Indian assistance will cover the supply of such construction materials as are not available in Mauritius (excluding steel and cement), deputation of Indian personnel for the supervision of the construction of the Institute, supply of laboratory equipment and objects d'arts.

(b) It is not known whether the Government of Mauritius proposes to set up a pace setting Secondary School.

(c) The Indo-Mauritian Cultural Agreement spells out only the broad details of cooperation in the fields of culture, art, science, technology and education and there is no specific mention of the school and the Institute in the Agreement.

(d) Agreement aims at promoting and developing in every possible manner relations between India and Mauritius in the realms of culture, art, science, technology and education. To achieve these objectives, the two countries shall facilitate and encourage cooperation between universities and other institutions of higher education, scientific laboratories, scientific and artistic associations, academies, museums and libraries through exchange of professors, educationists, writers, artistes and other experts, exchange of books, periodicals and other publications, grant of scholarships to students of each other's country, dissemination of knowledge of each other's culture through radio, press and similar other mass media, exchange in the fields of physical education and sports and visit of tourists to each other's country. The Agreement also provides for the promotion of teaching of Indian languages in educational institutions in Mauritius and propagation of Indian culture and civilization there.

Survey conducted by National Institute of Nutrition in Drought affected areas of Maharashtra

8688. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Nutrition have carried out a survey in the drought affected areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the main findings of the report; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the various findings of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the main findings of the Report are as under:—

Roughly 30 per cent of children below the age of 5 years had one or more signs of nutritional deficiency. The severe forms of protein-calorie malnutrition constituted 4 per cent. Vitamin-A deficiency was found in a large number of children and adults. Signs of B Complex was present in about 25 per cent cases. Anaemia was widely prevalent. Adults were relatively free from the more serious forms of malnutrition and no case of famine Oedema was encountered. The above picture is similar to that frequently seen among the poorest sections of the population in many other parts of the country. Diet Surveys indicated that the average intake by the adults of calories was 1600 and that of proteins 55 grams. In the case of children it was 700 calories and 25 grams protein.

(c) A copy of the Report has been sent to the Government of Maharashtra. The State Government have already initiated relief work. The medical relief work through primary health centres and mobile hospitals is well organised and rendered preventive services like immunisation against tetanus and cholera. 200 grams of preparation of Sukhadi which provides about 850 calories and 22 grams of protein along with some vitamins and minerals is being distributed to the workers as part of their wages.

On a request from the Government of Maharashtra the Medical Stores Organisation of the Directorate General of Health Services have supplied Vitamin A—10,000 bottles of 100 ml each (each ml contains 2,00,000 i.u.) The Central Research Institute, Kasauli has also been requested to supply 1,00,000 doses of tetanus toxoid.

Grants to Sahitya, Sangeet and Natak Akademies

8689. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a progressive and continuous reduction in the grants given to Sahitya, Sangeet and Natak Akadamies over the past ten years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these Akademies have asked for more grants for execution of various schemes for fostering cultural growth; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir, There has been a progressive increase in the amount of grants given by the Government to the Akademies during the last ten years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Non-plan budgets of the Akademies are arrived at keeping in view the general yardsticks of budgeting Their schemes for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan are under consideration.

Scheme for Award of Publication Grant to Authors in Regional Languages

8690. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have in operation a scheme for award of publication grant to the authors for publication of their books in regional languages;

(b) if so, language-wise grants awarded during the last three years for publication of books:

(c) whether Government have formulated a scheme to provide incentives to the young and promising writers in regional languages to establish themselves in their field; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir The Government have a scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages' under which grants are also given to individual authors for publication of their books in regional languages.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4926/73.]

(c) and (d). A statement (Annexure II). is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4926/73.]

Allotment and Utilization of Funds for Crash Nutrition Programme by States

8691. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether of the total outlay of Rs. 22 crores sanctioned for 1972-73 for Crash Nutrition Programme, the actual utilisation of the funds has been depressingly low in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the allotment and actual utilisation for the programme over the past three years for the States covered under the programme;

(c) the reasons for the low utilisation of funds under the scheme; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the execution of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): The total allocation to the States and Union Territories for the programme during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 1,997 lakhs approximately.

(a) The position in respect of the 3 States during 1972-73 was as follows:—

Name of State	Physical targets in respect of beneficiaries as revised after review of progress.		Financial targets	
	Allocated	Achieved	Allocated	Achieved
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
Madhya Pradesh	4,85,000	3,62,203 (Report from 1,377 centres awaited)	310.20	199·87
Maharashtra	4,35,000	3,58,813	119·85	166·06
Uttar Pradesh	1,75,000	1,22,675 (Report from 120 centres awaited)	56·39	53·36

Only the Madhya Pradesh Government did not utilise the funds fully although the target in respect of the beneficiaries was almost achieved. CARE's assistance by way of free supply of food accounted for short-fall in the utilisation of Government funds.

(b) Details in respect of the States and Union Territories are given below:—

(b) Details in respect of the States and Union Territories are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Physical targets in respect of beneficearies		Financial targets	
	Allocated	Achieved	Allocated	Achieved
1970-71	6,80,000	6,55,000,	394·30	128·21
1971—72	21,35,000	21,38,000	996·73	868·88
1972—73	41,53,000	36,70,000	1,997·04	1,719·58

(c) The short-fall in utilisation of funds during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 was mainly due to late start and progressive growth of programme in most of the States combind with CARE's contribution of food commodities. As regards the shortfall during the year 1972-73, owing to a budgetary cut of 40 per cent for the year 1973-74 further expansion of the programme had to be restricted in January, 1973 itself with the result that no expansion took place in the last quarter of the financial year.

(d) The programme is continuously under review resulting in necessary action being taken to identify and streamline procedural and operational bottlenecks to ensure smooth and efficient functioning of the programme

Steps to Check Foul Play in Wheat Trade Take over

8692. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the responsibilities which have fallen upon the Central Government as a result of taking over the wholesale wheat trade in a large number of States; and

(b) the steps being taken to see that the machinery being engaged in the trade does not play fould and put the Governments into heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 'Food' is a concurrent subject and as such the respective State Governments are responsible for the actual implementation of the food policies; the Central Government generally oversees the operations and coordinates the same.

(b) The State Governments have been asked to be vigilant in regard to the activities of interested parties who may try to adversely affect the implementation of the take over decision.

Prospects of takover of wholesale Trade in Rice and other Foodgrains

8693. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the results of taking over of wholesale trade in wheat by various State Governments, are encouraging;

(b) if so, what are the prospects of taking over trading in rice and other essential foodgrains; and

(c) whether any probable timings have been determined for such take over and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to(c). The progress of implementation of the decision to take over wholesale trade in wheat from the 1973-74 marketing season is reported to be satisfactory by most of the State Governments. Government have already decided to take over wholesale trade in rice from the kharif marketing season 1973-74. There is at present no proposal under consideration to take over wholesale trade in any other foodgrains.

Restrictions on carrying Cargo from Indian ports by Conference contracts

8694. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the set up of the UK/India-UK/Contmental Conferences on shipping is the most complicated and it has failed to render to its clients the kind of services expected of it;

(b) whether any restrictions have been put by various Conference contracts and sub-contracts on carrying cargo from Indian Ports; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken to meet the shipping requirements of Indian exporters?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). There have been some complaints about India-UK-Pakistan-Continent Conference. They arose not because of the nature of the Conference but its working. The Conference has regulated the carriage of cargo through a pooling system. This results in the full demand of shippers not being met whenever the demand exceeds the availabe shipping space on the schedule of sailings. The Freight Investigation Bureau takes up such cases when approached for providing additional shipping space.

Free Education upto Junior High School

8695. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any scheme to provide free education upto Junior-High School throughout the country by assisting the State Governments financially according to number of students in States;

(b) if so, what are those and when the same will be implemented: and

(c) the total number of students upto Junior-High School and High School standard or Secondary standard in various States of the country, Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the number of students studying unto the middle/junior high stage (Classes I-VIII) and the secondary stage Classes IX-X/XI) in the different States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4927/73).

Financial Assistance to West Bengal for Bridge over River Mansai

8696. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has assured the State Government of West Bengal for adequate financial assistance for construction of a bridge over the river 'Mansai', as assured earlier and whose foundation stone has been recently laid and named as Panchanan Setu in the District of Cooch-Behar West Bengal, considering its economic necessity; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and policy of the Govtrnment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The proposed bridge over the river Mansai, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Government of West Bengal are, therefore, primarily concerned with all matters connected with the said bridge. However, the State Government have included the bridge in their proposals for Central assistance in the Fifth Five-Year Plan under the Central Aid Programme for State Roads of inter-State or economic importance. While formulating proposals for the Fifth Five-Year Plan this proposal will be considered along with similar proposals received from other States keeping in view the funds available for the purpose and the *inter-se* priorities of the various proposals on an all-India basis.

Canadian offer of Wheat

8698. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have declined the Canadian offer of wheat as an outright grant; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Canadian authorities had enquired about our interest in importing some wheat under food aid grant. We informed them that as a policy we have discontinued import of foodgrains under grant and on concessional terms after December 1971.

नर्सों की कमी

8699. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में नर्सों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, तथा कितनी और नर्सों की आवश्यकता है ; और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा सरकार को उक्त कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : 31-12-72 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में लगभग 86,620 रजिस्टर्ड नर्सें थी । अस्पतालों में 5 पलंगों के पीछे 1 नर्स के अनुपात को बनाए रखने एवं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा परिवार नियोजन कार्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नर्सों की इस वर्तमान संख्या को पर्याप्त समझा जाता है ।

एलोपैथी की तुलना में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली पर कम खर्च की प्रतिशतता

8700. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971 में देश में एलोपैथी की तुलना में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली पर कितने प्रतिशत कम खर्च किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी वासप्पा) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही भेज दी जायेगी ।

Research Centres for Pulses

8701. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a research centre for pulses, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A scheme for the establishment of research centres in different parts of India for improvement of Pulses is already in operation.

(b) There are at present 15 research centres under an all India Coordinated Pulse improvement Project covering twelve States.

Representation from Religious Institutions on Ceiling on Land

8702. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which representation from the religious institutions have been received by the Government not to fix ceiling on land attached to them; and

(b) whether Government have given due consideration to their demands and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Representations on the question of exemptions of land held by religious institutions were received from States like Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The bills were examined in the light of the national guidelines on this issue.

काशी विश्वविद्यालय में जमानत की राशि वापिस न लेने सम्बन्धी मामले

8703. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काशी विश्वविद्यालय में कितने विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी जमानत की राशि (कागन मनी) वापिस नहीं ली है ;

(ख) वापिस न ली गई जमानत की राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) उक्त राशि पर कितना ब्याज मिला है तथा इसे किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया गया ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग): विश्वविद्यालय से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय संघ पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Realising of Lease Money in Advance by D.D.A.

8704. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority is realising the lease money in advance and the lease holders are threatened with cancellation of lease for non-payment of petty amount of Rs. 55 (half yearly lease), and

(b) if so, why the lease holders are not permitted to pay the lease money any time during the currency of the lease period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. Non-payment of any amount is a breach of the condition of the Lease Deed.

(b) According to the lease agreements, the lease money is to be paid half-yearly and anytime before the dates prescribed.

Extra Premium Realised by D.D.A. from Small Plot Holders

8705. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. realise extra premium at the rate of Rs. 2 per Sq. yard from the small plot holders (low

income group) towards the increase in the cost of acquisition of land;

(b) if so, why this amount could not be paid from the amount realised by D.D.A. on the sale of plots in auction at exorbitant rates; and

(c) why lease on this extra money is also realised, when the amount has been obtained only to compensate for the increased cost of acquisition of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The increased cost of acyuisition is a legitimate charge on the allottees of the lands and cannot be subsidised from other sources.

(c) Since the additional amount constitutes a part of the premium, ground rent is payable on this amount also.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान को सड़े गेंहू की सप्लाई

8706. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान को दिया गया गेहूं सड़ा हुआ पाया गया और उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा उसे लेने से इन्कार किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे पूर्ण जानकारी क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कोई सड़ा हुआ गेहूं सप्लाई नही किया था ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा ऋणों को बट्टे खाते में डाला जाना

8707. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1971–72 में वसूल न किये गये अस्थायी ऋणों की बडी राशि को बट्टे खाते डाल दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और इन ऋणो की वसूली न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय ऋण छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान 61,931 रुपए की राशि, ऋण प्राप्त छात्रो की मृत्यु अथवा ऋण चुकाने मे उनकी असमर्थता होने के कारण, बट्टे खाते में डाल दी गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त योजना की व्यवस्था के अनुसार 4,56,900 रुपए की राशि छोड दी गई थी क्योंकि यह उन छात्रों से सम्बन्धित थी जिन्होंने अपना अध्यापन समाप्त करने के बाद अध्यापन व्यवसाय अपनाया था । बट्टे खाते में डाले गये ऋण का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	अध्यापन व्यवसाय अपनाने वाले ऋणी छात्रों के मामले में छोड़ दी गई राशि	ऋण प्राप्त छात्रों की मत्यु के मामले में बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि	ऋण प्राप्त छात्रों के अवैध या असमर्थ होने के मामले में बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि	कुल
1	2	3	4	5
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये]
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	70,831	4,104	..	34,935
गुजरात . .	7,936	12,635	..	20,571
हरियाणा . .	8,000	..	..	8,000
हिमाचल प्रदेश .	15,000	..	..	1,500
केरल . . .	25,007	9,680	3,000	37,687
महाराष्ट्र . .	20,000	490	..	20,490
मसूर . . .	68,655	3,050	2,160	73,865
पंजाब . . .	3,600	1,000	1,000	5,600
तामिलनाडु . .	1,45,901	14,895	5,760	1,66,556
उत्तर प्रदेश . .	1,45,470	4,157	..	1,49,627
जोड़ . .	4,56,900	50,011	11,920	5,18,831

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार

8708. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के सदर्भ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारतीय तथा विदेशी विद्यार्थियों पर खर्च

8709 **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971–72 के बीच विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिये कुछ विद्यार्थी भारत सरकार की ओर से सरकारी खर्च पर भेजे गये है ,

(ख) क्या इसी प्रयोजन के लिये भारत में भी विदेशों से कुछ विद्यार्थी आए है जिनका अध्ययन का व्यय जो भारत सरकार उठाती है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारतीय और विदेशी विद्यार्थियो पर खर्च होने वाली राशि का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है तथा विदेशो मे अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियो की संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डो० पी० यादव) (क) से (ग) निम्नलिखित दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत छात्रों को सरकारी खर्चे पर अध्ययन के लिए विदेश भेजा जाता है —

(i) विदेश अध्ययन के लिये राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना,

(ii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो आदि के छात्रो के लिए विदेश अध्ययन के हेतु राष्ट्रीय समुद्र-पार छात्रवृत्तिया ।

पहली योजना के अन्तर्गत 1971–72 मे 23 छात्रो को विदेश भेजा गया था और दूसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1971–72 मे 3 (दो अनुसूचित जाति और एक अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के छात्र विदेशो मे भेजे गये थे ।

सामान्य सास्कृतिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत, भारत सरकार, भारत मे उत्तर-मैट्रिक अध्ययन के लिये अमरीकी, एशियाई और अन्य विदेशो मे चुने हुए राष्ट्रिको को छात्रवृत्तिया प्रदान करती है । भारत मे उनके अध्ययन मे सम्बन्धित सभी खर्चे भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किये जाते है । वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 16 छात्र भारत मे आये । सामान्य सास्कृतिक छात्र-वृत्ति योजना के अलावा, विदेशी अध्येता/प्रशिक्षार्थी राष्ट्रमडल शिक्षा सहयोग योजना और अन्य अन्योन्य छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत भी भारत आते है । भारत में इन अध्यताओ के खर्चे भी भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किये जाते है। वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत मे आने वाले अध्येताओं की कुल सख्या 319 है ।

वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान जो भारतीय छात्र विदेशो मे अध्ययन कर रहे थे, उन पर होने वाला कुल खर्चा लगभग 7,87,100 रुपए है । वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान जो विदेशी छात्र भारत मे अध्ययन कर रहे थे, उन पर होने वाला कुल खर्चा लगभग 31,67,991 रुपये है ।

Uniform Wheat Price at Fair Price Shops and Retail Shops

8710 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to ensure uniform wheat price throughout the country at fair price shops as well as at other retail shops, and

(b) if so, the machinery proposed to ensure uniform price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) The present policy of issuing wheat from the Central stock to the State Governments at uniform issue price is being continued. The maximum retail price of wheat, however, in the open market will be regulated

generally in accordance with the issue prices of wheat fixed by the respective State Governments through the Fair Price Shops.

Starvation Deaths in Sarara Tehsil, Udaipur

8711. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of starvation deaths in the Sarara Tehsil of Udaipur District in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stave off starvation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Rajasthan Government has reported that there has been no death due to starvation. The State Government has, however, taken necessary relief measures such as opening of test relief works to provide employment to the drought affected population, distribution of gratuitous relief, arrangements for drinking Water, supply of foodgrains etc.

Agricultural Universities in Union Territory

8712. SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7066 on 16th April, 1973 regarding norms and assistance for agricultural universities and state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up one or more Central Agricultural universities in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, when and their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Supply of Blood through Voluntary Blood Banks

8713. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of blood through Voluntary Blood Banks, is adequate for the needs of the patients in the country; and

(b) whether Government will give financial assistance to the voluntary agencies collecting blood donations from public spirited citizens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) No.

(b) A scheme is under consideration.

Evaluation of Progress made by Family Planning Programme

8714 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHVRI

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the progress made in the programme of Family Planning.

(b) if so, how far the programme has succeeded, particularly, in the rural areas; and

(c) what further measures are proposed to be taken to make it result oriented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Yes. The Family Planning Programme has been making satisfactory progress, both in rural and urban areas. Various studies carried out in the country reveal that awareness of family planning is of the order of 60-70 per cent in the rural areas and 70-80 per cent

in the urban areas. During the last five years nearly 60 per cent of the total acceptors of sterilisation operations and IUCD insertions have been from the rural areas. As a result of work done under the Family Planning Programme, about 14.4 per cent of couples in the reproductive age group have been protected by various methods of family planning and the national birth rate has come down from a level of 41.7 per 1,000 of population in 1961 to about 37 per 1000 of population in 1971-72.

(c) The following are the main steps being taken to make the Family Planning Programme result oriented:—

1. Integration of maternal and child health, family planning and general health programmes at all levels. Strengthening of schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis with a view to providing better health care for mothers and children.

2. Adoption of new motivational strategy including new slogans which has, as its approach, the health of the mother and the welfare of the child and the family and is directed more and more to individual and special groups.

3. Strengthening of the infra-structure approved under the Programme.

4. Improvement in IUCD and sterilisation services by better selection after allaying public fears and apprehensions about these methods

5. Greater stress on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and device.

6. High priority to special programmes like the Post Partum Programme, the intensive district programme, and India Population Projects in Mysore and U.P.

7. Special attention to family planning work in States where progress has been slow.

8. More intensive and improved training of various categories of personnel working in the family planning programme.

भारतीय कृषि के विकास के लिए विदेशों से सहयोग

8715. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि के विकास एवं नई कृषि पद्धति के लिए इस समय किन-किन देशो से भारत को सहयोग मिल रहा है ; और

(ख) इसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि विकास में जो देश इस समय भारत को सहयोग दे रहे हैं, उनके नाम है :—आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, डेनमार्क, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, पूर्वी जर्मनी, जापान, नार्व, स्वीडन और रूस हैं।

(ख) इन देशों द्वारा प्रदान की गई सहायता की मुख्य रूपरेखा संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

देश का नाम	प्रदान की गई सहायता की मुख्य रूपरेखा
1. आस्ट्रेलिया . .	भेड़ प्रजनन । यह सहायता विशेषज्ञों, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं और कृषि उपकरणों के रूप में है ।
2 कनाडा . .	कृषि क्षमता की अभिवृद्धि के लिये अनुसन्धान । इस सहायता में विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षण सुविधाये और कृषि उपकरण प्रदान करना शामिल है ।
3. डेनमार्क . .	पशु विकास और डेरी उद्योग का विकास ।
4. पश्चिमी जर्मनी .	पहाडी क्षेत्रो में कृषि उत्पादन के सर्वोत्मुखी विकास के लिए विशेषज्ञों, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओ और कृषि उपकरणों, कृषि आदानो, तथा उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी औषधियो की व्यवस्था ।
5. पूर्वी जर्मनी .	विशेषज्ञो का आदान-प्रदान और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ।
6. जापान . .	विस्तार तकनीको का परीक्षण और प्रदर्शन । इस सहायता मे भारतीयो के लिये फार्म मशीनरी और कृषि उपकरणो में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाये भी सम्मिलित है ।
7. नार्वे . .	कृषि उपकरणो इत्यादि सहित मात्स्यकी ।
8. स्वीडन	मात्स्यकी, वानिकी, जल प्रबन्ध और कठोर चट्टानी क्षेत्रो में जल विकास ।
9. रूस . .	तिलहन अनुसन्धान उपकरण, कपास प्रौद्योगिकी, फार्म यत्रीकरण, जर्म प्लाजम का सकलन, भेड चेचक (शीप पाक्स) टीके के उत्पादन का अनुसन्धान कार्य, वनस्पति मगरोध, गेहू और संकर चावल उत्पादन इत्यादि ।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को कृषि की ओर आकृष्ट करने की योजना

8716. **श्री शकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों का ध्यान कृषि की ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) . (क) जी हा । कृषि विभाग ने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए अपने रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाये तैयार की हैं :—

1. फार्म स्नातक योजना*

*क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

2. कृषि सर्विस केन्द्रों की स्थापना*

3. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि स्नातकों के लिए अपने रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना**

4. स्कूल की पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ देने वाले कृषक लड़के-लड़कियों का कृषि में प्रशिक्षण—**

(ख) **फार्म स्नातक योजना**: स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त इस योजना का लक्ष्य अपेक्षित तकनीकी अर्हताओं वाले भावी कृषक स्नातकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है, बशर्ते कि उनके पास कृषि उत्पादन की उपयोगी फार्म विकास परियोजनाएं हों और साधनो के अभाव के कारण वह उन्हें हाथ में लेने की स्थिति में न हों।

अन्य बातो के अतिरिक्त इस योजना के निम्नलिखित कार्य-कलाप होगे :—

(1) खाद्यान्नों और वाणिज्यिक फसलों आदि का उत्पादन ;

(2) कुक्कुट पालन, डेरी उद्योग, मात्स्यकी, अंगूर और फलोद्यानो आदि का काम हाथ में लेना ;

(3) कृषि यन्त्र भाडे पर देने और उनकी मरम्मत के लिए यूनिटों की स्थापना और उन्हें चलाना।

वित्तीय सहायता इन कार्यो के लिए दी जायेंगी :—

(क) भूमि सिचाई सुविधाओ आदि के विकास के लिए मध्यकालीन ऋण ,

(ख) ट्रेक्टर और अन्य कृषि उपकरणो के क्रय के लिए किश्तों में ऋण ;

(ग) उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी औषधियों के लिए कार्यकारी पूंजी।

2. **कृषि यन्त्र सर्विस केन्द्र**: कृषि मन्त्रालय के अधीन या केन्द्रीय योजना तकनीकी योग्यता-प्राप्त व्यक्तियों यथा इंजीनियरी स्नातकों/डिप्लोमा प्राप्तकर्ताओं, कृषि स्नातकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, जिन्हें कृषि के क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त अनुभव है, अपना रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार की गई थी और इसका लक्ष्य कृषक वर्ग को निम्नलिखित तकनीकी सेवायें और आपूर्ति प्रदान करना भी है :—

(1) भूमि तैयार करने, कटाई आदि के लिए कृषि मशीनें किराये पर देना ;

(2) पम्पसैटो की स्थापना और अन्य कृषि उपकरणो का रखरखाव, मुरम्मत और अन्य सहायता ;

(3) कृषि उपकरणो आदि के फालतू पुर्जों और प्रतिदिन प्रयोग में आने वाले इजीनियरी सामान और उर्वरकों, कीटनाशी औषधियो की आपूर्ति।

इस योजना में 1973–74 तक, 2,500 कृषि यंत्र सर्विस केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है।

मुदनी और हिसार के दो केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों के अधीन 14 राज्य सेल स्थापित किये गये / किये जा रहे है। प्रत्येक सेल की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमकर्ताओ को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए 3 45 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया हे।

3. **ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि स्नातकों के लिए अपने रोजगार की व्यवस्था**: पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हर वर्ष 1000 बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातकों को स्वत: रोजगार दिलाने के उद्देश्य से यह योजना बनाई गई है ताकि वे प्राप्त ज्ञान और हुनर का लाभ उठा सके तथा अपने आप को लाभकर काम मे लगा सकें। यह उन्हें अपने क्षेत्रों में कृषि परामर्श और कृषि यंत्र भाड़े पर देने

*क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

**अभी क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति में नही पहुंची है।

और उनकी मरम्मत की सेवा को हाथ में लेने योग्य बनायेगा और इसके लिए प्रत्येक कृषि स्नातक को, दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए, प्रति वर्ष 1200 रुपये के हिसाब से मानदेय दिया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें अपने फार्मों में दो प्रदर्शन करने के लिए प्रति वर्ष 300 रुपये की राशि दी जायेगी। इस प्रकार पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इस योजना के अधीन 5,000 कृषि स्नातकों को रोजगार देने के अवसर प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

4. **स्कूल की पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ देने वाले कृषक लड़के/लड़कियों का कृषि में प्रशिक्षण**: देहाती क्षेत्रों में स्कूल की पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ देने वाले कृषक लडके/लडकियों को कृषि और कृषि से सम्बन्धित विषयो मे अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से यह योजना तयार की गई है, ताकि उनमें उपयुक्त हुनर को विकसित किया जा सके और वे कृषि को एक लाभकर व्यवसाय के रूप मे अपना सकें। पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में प्रतिवर्ष 6,400 के हिसाब से कुल 32,000 देहाती लड़के और लड़कियों को प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रस्ताव है।

Education in Tribal Areas

8717. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of education in Tribal areas is much below the general level in the country and whether any assessment has been made in this regard;

(b) what is the role of the Ministry of Education for development of education in these areas;

(c) what measures or special schemes are being taken by the Ministry in the Fifth Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(d) what are the allocations for Tribal areas out of the total outlay proposed for education in the Fifth Five Year Plan under Central Sector and State Sector and proportion to the total outlay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Indian Council of Social Science Research has published a report on Education of the Scheduled Tribes (1965-66) The report reveals that Scheduled Tribes have still a fairly long way to go so as to attain the level of educational development of other communities.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Education attaches great significance to the spread of education among the tribal people and proposes to develop several schemes on a priority basis. These will include enrolment drives, provision of incentives, scholarships and hostels, establishment of Ashram Schools, opening of schools even in remote areas where these are not justified on economic considerations, augmenting the supply of teachers in tribal areas, development of tribal languages for use as media at the primary stage and revision of syllabi with a view to making education relevant to their tradition and culture.

(d) Allocations for programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan are still under consideration.

Medical facilities in Tribal Areas

8718. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indoor medical facilities created in tribal areas remain completely unutilized;

(b) whether the non-utilization is because of lack of medicines and lack

of adaptation of the institutions to the local condition;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of beds in these areas also even though the utilization is negligible; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to adapt the schemes to suit the requirements of the tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Revenue from and Expenditure on Forests

8719. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) administrative expenditure and net revenue of forests in the country in the years 1950, 1960 and 1970, State-wise; and

(b) the total expenditure of Forest Departments on the welfare of the people living in forest areas in these areas in the country as a whole and in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the State Forest Departments and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Research Stations under Agricultural Universities

8720. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of research stations under various agricultural universities, central and state research institutes in the country;

(b) the number of those research stations which are applying themselves exclusively to the problems of agriculture in tribal areas; and

(c) whether special problems of agriculture in tribal areas are being studied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Agricultural Universities, State Governments, etc., and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Suratgarh Farm

8722. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Farm at Suratgarh has recently beaten all past records of paddy production;

(b) if so, the yield attained per acre in the last Kharif season as compared with previous years;

(c) whether there has been a similar growth in yields of wheat, cotton, sugarcane and gram; and

(d) whether the Farm is consistently making profits or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The yield of paddy per acre at the Central State Farm, Suratgarh during the previous three years is given below:—

1970	1971	1972
7.09 qtls.	7.34 qtls.	13.75 qtls.

(c) Though past records could not be surpassed, yet average yield in 1971-72 was more than that of 1970-71 in wheat, cotton, sugarcane and gram.

(d) The farm has been consistently making profits since 1969-70.

Setting up Government Farm during Fifth Plan

8723. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how many additional State Farms are proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan and their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): It is proposed tentatively to set up farms in the following States during the Fifth Plan:—

(1) Madhya Pradesh.

(2) Uttar Pradesh.

(3) West Bengal.

(4) Andhra Pradesh.

(5) Gujarat.

(6) Certain undeveloped areas like Nagaland.

The location will depend upon the suitability of land offered by the State Governments concerned for the setting up of large size mechanised farms.

Schools functioning in Tents in R.K. Puram, New Delhi

8724. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools functioning in tents in R. K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have allotted land for construction of school buildings;

(c) if so, the names of schools for which land has been allotted, and

(d) when the construction work is proposed to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, no Government Higher Secondary School is functioning in tents in the R.K. Puram area.

Land has been allotted for the following Government Higher Secondary Schools in R.K. Puram by the Ministry of WORKS AND HOUSING:—

(1) Government Boys/Girls Higher Secondary School, R.K. Puram-II.

(2) Government Boys/Girls Higher Secondary School, R.K. Puram-III.

(3) Government Boys/Girls Hr. Secondary School, R.K. Puram-V.

(4) Government Boys/Girls Hr. Sec. School, R.K. Puram-VI.

(5) Government Boys/Girls Hr. Sec School, R.K. Puram-VII.

School buildings have been constructed on all the five sites in R.K. Puram Sectors II, III, V, VI and VII. A second building is also under construction on the site at R.K. Puram Sector II.

Financial Assistance to various National Sports Organisation

8725. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide any financial assistance to the various national sports organisation;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of assistance given to the various national sports organisations in 1972-73; and

(c) whether Government have any say in the working of these organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir, provided the conditions prescribed are satisfied.

(b) During the financial year 1972-73 financial assistance amounting to Rs. 8,69,224 has been given to various National Sports Federations/ Associations for the various activities in the field of Sports and Games.

(c) No, Sir.

Allotment of Translation work pertaining to Manuals in Central Hindi Directorate

8726. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the translation work pertaining to manuals in Central Hindi Directorate was allotted to the son of the General Editor-in-charge of this work;

(b) whether this fact was not brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the defaulters for infringing the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In August 1970 the C.B.I. informed this Ministry that they wanted certain records of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and the Central Hindi Directorate for verification of a secret source report received by them regarding allotment of work relating to production of standard books of university level, journals and allotment of translation work to certain persons including son of General Editor-in-charge of this work. The relevant files were made available to the C.B.I. and they were requested to make the necessary enquiries. After looking through these files the C.B.I. informed this Ministry as follows:

> "The information was discreetly and confidentially checked up and the matter has been closed at this end as it was not found fit to be pursued by the C.B.I."

Post of Director Central Hindi Directorate

8727. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officiating Director of Central Hindi Directorate has not been selected by the Union Public Service Commission for this post;

(b) whether the post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate has been abolished; and

(c) if so, what is the justification of continuing the *ad-hoc* arrangement made for this post?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance inspected the work of the combined office of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and the Central Hindi Directorate in 1972. On the basis of their report, it has been decided to abolish the post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate. The post of Chairman, CSTT, will, however, be retained and the Chairman will also function as the Head of the Central Hindi Directorate. Steps are being taken to fill the post of the Chairman, C.S.T.T. as early as possible. In the meanwhile, the *ad hoc* arrangement of maintaining an officiating Director, Central Hindi Directorate, continues with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission.

Location of Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project

8728. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of areas or places where programme of Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project is being implemented; and

(b) the areas where this programme is likely to be extended and the cost to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of blocks/districts where pilot intensive rural employment project is being implemented is laid on the Table of the House. This is a three-year project. The project has been under implementation so far for one year. Extension of the programme is not contemplated at present. The question of extension can be taken up only after its final results are known.

Statements

State	Name of Block	Name of District
1. Andhra Pradesh	Shadnagar	Mehboobnagar
2. Assam	Pachim Nalbari	Kamrup
3. Bihar	Musahri	Muzaffarpur
4. Gujarat	Talala	Junagarh
5. Himachal Pradesh	Sadar	Bilaspur
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Keller	Anantnag
7. Kerala	Thritala	Palghat
8. Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur TD	Jhabua
9. Maharashtra	Karanja	Wardha
10. Mysore	Harihar	Chitradurga
11. Orissa	Aska	Ganjam
12. Rajasthan	Bukhia	Banswara
13. Tamil Nadu	Mangalur	South Arcot
14. Uttar Pradesh	Bansdih	Ballia
15. West Bengal	Nayagram	Midnapur

काबुल विश्वविद्यालय में इंगलिश और हिन्दी के अध्यापन की सुविधाएं

8729. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार काबुल विश्वविद्यालय में अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करने में सहायता करने हेतु साधन, शिक्षक और अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार काबुल विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी के अध्यापन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी वहां की सरकार से बातचीत करेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त सहायता देने की पेशकश करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां, अफगानिस्तान सरकार ने ऐसी सहयता की मांग की है।

(ख) और (ग). काबुल से, हिन्दी अध्यापन के प्रबन्ध के लिए भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर, जब भी कभी कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगा, भारत सरकार उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी।

कैंसर के उपचार के लिये अनुसंधान कार्य

8730. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मन्त्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कैंसर का उपचार करने के लिए विश्व में जो अनुसंधान कार्य चल रहा है उसके लिए भारत से लगभग 500 पौधे अमरीका को अनुसंधान संस्थान को भेजे गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश) से भी लगभग 150 पौधे अनुसंधान हेतु भेजे गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या अमरीका की कृषि अनुसंधान सेवा के अवतर्गत कार्यरत ब्यूसबिले की चिकित्सा पौधे अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला से सम्बद्ध डाक्टर राबर्ट ई० पेरड्यू 1 अप्रैल, 1973 को इसी सम्बन्ध में इन्दौर आये थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

"सूरमंजरी" की पांडुलिपि का मिलना

8731. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भक्त कवि सूरदास की दुर्लभ कृति "सूरमन्जरी" की ऐतिहासिक पांडुलिपि पंडित नेहरू डिग्री कालेज, बांदा, के हिन्दी प्रवक्ता श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद दीक्षित को फतहपुर में एक प्राचीन कुटी से प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ;

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) सरकार को इस विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Advice to Maharashtra Government to take over Coastal Shipping

8732. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has advised Maharashtra Government to take over the coastal shipping; and

(b) if so, the aid offered for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the Konkan Costal Passenger Shipping Service. The Government of India have not advised the Government of Maharashtra as such to take over the service. However views have been informally exchanged on one or two occasions on the desirability and feasibility of such a pro-

position, but no conclusions have been reached.

(b) Does not arise.

Measures to promote nutrition in the Country

8733 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the quality and components of the average diet of an Indian during the First, Second Third and Fourth Five Year Plan, separately,

(b) what measures are proposed to remove the lopsidedness of the diet and enrich it with proteins, minerals and other important vitamins, and

(c) the short and long term measures to promote nutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Statement showing per capita per day availability of net food, calories and proteins during four five year plans in India.

Food items		1st Five Year Plan (1951-56)	2nd Five Yr. Plan (1956-61)	3rd Five Yr. Plan (1961-66)	4th Five Yr. Plan (1969-74)
		Avg. of three yr. of the plan-1951/53*	Avg of three yr. of the plan-1957-59*	Avg of three year of the plan-1963-65*	1st year of the plan period 1969-70(T)
	A				
1	Cereals (gms)	333	359	381	334
2.	Potatoes starchy, other staple-foods (gms)	30	29	25	48
3.	Sugar T Sweets (gms)	31	38	54	49
4.	Pluses nuts and seeds (gms)	60	65	55	53
5.	Vegetables (gms)	***	***	7	10
6.	Fruit („)	34	31	45	48
7.	Meat („)	4	4	4	4
8.	Eggs („)	..	1	1	1
9.	Fish („)	2	3	3	3
10.	Milk („)	128	129	118	116
11.	Fats and Oils („)	8	11	10	10
	B				
1.	Calories	1740	1900	2000	1990
2.	Proteins (gms.)	46·6	50 2	49 9	49 4

NOTES : * Split years are indicated by a stroke e.g. 1951/53 indicates, 1951-52-1953-54.

2. ***Data not available.

3. None, m negligible quantity (less than one half of the unit indicated) or entry not applicable.

4. T. Tentative data.

(b) and (c). Programmes on Nutri tion under Implementation in the Fourth Five Year Plan:

S. No.	Scheme	Deptt. implementing the Scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Feasibility tests of vitamin and mineral fortification of staple foods	Ministry of Health and Family Planning.
2.	Pilot project for nutrition education through State Nutrition Bureau.	
3.	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia in mothers and children	
4.	Control of blindness in children caused by vitamin A deficiency.	
5.	Applied Nutrition Programme	Deptt. of Community Development.
6.	Composite programme for women and pre-school children	
7.	Production of groundnut flour and soyabean products	Department of Food.
8.	Production of Balahar and low cost protein foods	
9.	Production of weaning food	
10.	Pilot plant for protein isolate and protein isolate toned milk	
11.	Cotton seed flour	
12.	Fortification of wheat products	
13.	Fortification of salt	
14.	Fortification of bread	
15.	Audio-visual aids and publicity	
16.	Extension work through voluntary agency	
17.	Mobile food and nutrition extension units	
18.	Nutrition and dietary surveys	
19.	Studies in acceptability of nutritions foods	
20.	Formulation of low cost diet through liner techniques	
21.	Drying of groundnut and control of aflatoxin	
22.	Community Canning and fruit preservation centres	
23.	Production of peanut-butter	
24.	Institution of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition	
25.	Research Schemes	
26.	Maize, pulses and millets processing	
27.	Food Technology Training Centre	
28.	Fruit products and cold storage scheme	
29.	Education through modern bakeries	
30.	Laboratories	

1	2	3
31.	School feeding	Department of Education.
32.	Nutrition feeding of pre-school children through balwadis	Deptt. of Social Welfare.
33.	Special feeding programme for pre-school children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.	

Construction of Road, Bridges and Division in National Highway in Kerala

8734. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how far the construction of the road, bridges and diversion in the National Highway in Kerala has been completed until now;

(b) what are major works in this regard, which are yet to be completed;

(c) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). In the Fourth Plan, the following road works for development of National Highways Nos. 47 and 47-A in Kerala have been provided:

(i) Constructing Perumpilavu-Kadavolur missing section of the portion of National Highway No. 17 which was formerly N.H. 47-A;

(ii) Widening and strengthening existing single-lane section to two lanes on the portion of N.H. 17 which was formerly N.H. 47-A, and N.H. 47 totalling 312 Kms. including reconstruction/widening of weak/narrow culverts and land acquisition therefor;

(iii) Widening roads to 4 lanes for Alwaye-Ernakulam Section.

Out of these works, the construction of missing section Perumpilava—Kadavular has been completed. Regarding the work of widening and strengthening as per item (ii) above, an amount of Rs. 2.68 crores for 110 Kms. has been sanctioned. On the stretches proposed for widening to two lanes land acquisition has been sanctioned all along except for a length of about 40 Kms. Sanction to the amount of Rs. 6.6 crores has already been accorded for land acquisition.

The former West Coast Road has been declared as National Highway No. 17 with effect from 8th March, 1972. The work on this road was started originally about 15 years back as part of programme of Centrally aided roads of inter-State and Economic Importance. The work is almost complete except for the construction of Baliapatnam bridge and a few minor works which are expected to be completed by the end of he 5th Five-Year Plan. On its having been declared as National Highway, the road is proposed to be further improved to single-lane National Highway standard as part of the 4th Plan Programme, for which investigations of deficiencies and formulation of improvement proposals are in hand. The said improvements are likely to be achieved by the close of the 5th Plan period.

Diversions and Bridges.

Diversion works taken up during the 4th Plan for National Highway 47 are for the towns of Palghat, Chalakudy, Koratty, Alwaye, Cochin, Shertallai and Alleppey. Construction of Koratty and Sherfallai bye-passes is

nearing completion. Land acquisition in the case of Cochin, Palghat, Alwaye and Chalakudy bye-passes is in progress. Of the byepasses to be completed, Cochin byepass is a major one which will cost Rs. 420 lakhs including cost of bridge works.

Out of 37 bridge works provided on N.H. Nos. 17 and 47, 9 bridges have so far been completed and work on 22 bridges is in progress. Among the completed bridges are the major bridges of Neendakara, Chalakudy and Kurmali which were taken up earlier to the 4th Plan. Among the bridges yet to be completed, the important one on N.H. No. 47 are bridge of Yakkara (Km. 209/3). Trippallur (Km. 227/5), Nargampalli (Km. 198/8), Mangalam (Km. 239/21), Mangalathazham (Km. 152/4), Kumbalam Aroor (in Cochin byepass), Pannangad-Kumbalam (in Cochin byepass), Champakara (in Cochin byepass), Krishnapuram (Km. 461/2), Ithikkara (Km. 508/8) and Poovampara (Km. 532/4) and Balhapatnam bridge on N.H. 17.

Memo regarding recent Development in B.H.U.

8735. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum on the recent developments in the Banaras Hindu University from the leaders of the All India Students Federation, Uttar Pradesh State Committee;

(b) if so, the main proposals thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the various proposals made in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). In a letter dated April 2, 1973, the President, General Secretary and Secretary of the All India Students' Federation, Uttar Pradesh State Committee have drawn the attention of Prime Minister to RSS activities in the Banaras Hindu University and have appealed to her to give every possible help and protection to the Vice-Chancellor to ban immediately the RSS sakhas and to get the building in possession of RSS vacated.

(c) The University has already decided to revoke the permission by which the R.S.S. is using the building inside the campus and has filed a civil suit to get the same vacated. The suit is pending in a court. It is for the University authorities to take action regarding RSS sakhas in the campus.

Government has been giving and proposes to give full support to the Vice-Chancellor and the legally constituted authorities of the University to take all necessary steps so that the normal academic functioning of the University becomes possible.

Financial Assistance to Ladakh for Health Nutrition and Welfare Programme

8736. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance extended to Ladakh (J. & K. State) for health, nutrition and welfare programmes for the children or other various schemes sponsored by the Government of India during the last three years;

(b) the number of child welfare programmes undertaken in Ladakh under the UNICEF assistance; and

(c) whether any programmes will be started in Ladakh for the welfare of children during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (c). Financial assistance for various programmes is given by the Central Government to the State Governments for the State as a whole and not to any part thereof.

अखिल भारतीय मद्यनिषेध परिषद् को आर्थिक सहायता

8737. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय मद्यनिषेध परिषद् को इसके प्रारम्भ से अब तक कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है और चालू वर्ष में इसके लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित है ,

(ख) इस परिषद् के कार्यकरण के मूल्यांकन के क्या परिणाम निकले है ; और

(ग) देश मे मद्य सेवन की बढती हुई प्रवृत्ति को देखते हुए उपरोक्त परिषद् को बढ़ती हुई आर्थिक सहायता देने का औचित्य क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) (क) अखिल भारतीय मद्यनिषेध परिषद् को 1964 मे इसके प्रारम्भ मे 8,35,000 रुपये तक आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है । चालू वर्ष के लिए आवन्टित धनराशि एक लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) इसके कार्य का कोई पुनर्विलोकन नही किया गया है । प्रगति रिपोर्टों मे ही सामयिक मूल्याकन किये जाते है ।

(ग) देश मे शराब की समस्या को हल करने का सबसे अच्छा मार्ग मद्य सेवन के कुप्रभाव के बारे मे लोगो को शिक्षित करना है । परिषद् इस प्रकार का शैक्षिक प्रचार ठीक ढग से करने मे सक्रिय रूप से लीन है । इस की आर्थिक सहायता में कोई वृद्धि नही हुई है जो प्रतिवर्ष एक लाख रुपये है ।

अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

8738. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कितने अध्यापको को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दिये गये है; और

(ख) इनमे लद्दाख (जम्मू और और काश्मीर राज्य) के कितने अध्यापक है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में श्री उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नताम). (क) और (ख). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 296 अध्यापको को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए हैं । इनमे से दो जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के है ।

Status of University to Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

8739 SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) Pilani, Rajsthan, has been given the status of University, and if so, under what law,

(b) the composition of the governing body of this University at present and

(c) the procedure for appointing the Director of this institution and whether the present Director has been appointed after fulfilling the required formalities for the appointment of a Director?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), the Central Government, on the advice of the Commission, declared in June 1964, that the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, which is an institution for higher education should be deemed to be a University for the purpose of the said Act.

(b) The composition of the Board of Governors (Governing Body) of the Institute according to Rule 11(a) of the rules and regulations of the Institute is as follows:

Chairman	Shri G.D. Birla
Honorary Treasurer	Shri M.P. Birla
Director of the Institute	Dr. C.R. Mitra
One Dean of Faculty by rotation from out of the Deans of Faculties of the Institute	Dr. A.K. Dattaguptr
Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University	Dr. R. C. Mehrotra
One nominee of All India Council for Technical Education .	Prof. M.R. Chopra
Three nominees of the Government of India . . .	Dr. M. S. Muthana Shri S. Sada ivam. Dr. Jagdish Lal
Three nominees of the Birla Education Trust	Shri L.N. Birla Shri K.K. Birla Shri B.K. Birla
Three members to be selected by the General Body of the Institute	Dr. C.D. Pande Dr.P. K.Kelkar Dr.S. Dhawan

(c) Rule 22 of the Rules and Regulations of the Institute inter-alia reads as follow:

"The Director shall be appointed by the Board of Governors on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of the Chairman, two nominees of the Board of Governors and two nominees of the Government of India".

The Institute has stated the following in respect of the appointment of the present Director :

"The services of the present Director, Dr. C. R. Mitra were obtained on deputation from the Government of Uttar Pradesh through the good offices of Dr. Gopala Reddy, the then Governor of U.P. Dr. Mitra was chosen after a very long and careful search and after consulting many eminent educationists inside and outside the country. x x x x. The choice was approved by the Board of Governors. After more than seven months of commendable services, with full responsibilities and authority of the post of the Director, Dr. Mitra was confirmed as Director of the Institute by the Board of Governors by a unanimous resolution.

The appointment and confirmation of Dr. Mitra as Director of the Institute was also examined by the solicitors of the Institute, M/s. Khaitan & Co. and independently by the eminent lawyer, Shri Siddartha Shankar Ray, the present Chief Minister of West Bengal and was pronounced as validity made".

12 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION

FOOD SHORTAGE IN GUJARAT AND BIHAR

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है गुजरात और बिहार म अन्न के अभाव से गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। लिम्बडी मे बुरा हाल है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय रोज ही ऐसे चलता है। काम रोको प्रस्ताव कैसे रोज आ सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता गोली से मरा है। सूरत मे भूख का भगाने के लिये टीयर गैस का इस्तेमाल किया गया। अहमदाबाद मे लाठी चार्ज हुआ है। सारे बिहार मे अन्न के अभाव से लोगो का बडा कठिनाई पैदा हो गयी है।

MR SPEAKER It is a matter we have discussed in this House before

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी यह तो आप को बार बार डिस्कस करना पडेगा। अध्यक्ष जी, कृषि मत्री दावा कर रहे है कि गेहू की वसूली बहुत अच्छी हो रही है और पिछले साल जितना गेहू नही आया था इस साल उससे ज्यादा आया है। तो फिर यह स्थिति क्यो है। आप हमारा काल अटेंशन मजूर कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय काल अटेंशन तो मेरे पास कोई है ही नही। कहा से मन्जूर करू । वहा दिया आपने ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आपसे बात करने के बाद हम ने दिया है।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We have given notice of a discussion of this subject under rule 193.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस को कोमनीबस न समझिये। मै अलाऊ नही कर रहा हू ।

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I will call those whom I have allowed, at the proper time. Please don't get up without my permission, from either side of the House. I am not going to allow this.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप लोगो को कुछ ख्याल नही आता कि सारा हाउस आपके मुह की तरफ देख रहा है। सारे हाउस का आप न रैन्सम पर रखा हुआ है, यह क्या बात है ? मालूम होता है कि अगर ऐसा न करे तो रोज का नशा पूरा नही होता ।

Papers to be laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.05 hrs.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF COCHIN PORT TRUST AND PARADIP PORT TRUST FOR 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(1) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4905/73].

REPORT OF CAG OF INDIA, 1970-71—UNION GOVT. (COMMERCIAL) PART II

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Commercial) Part II—Working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4906/73].

NOTIFICATION re FLOATATION OF MARKET LOANS BY GOVERNMENT

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 5(4)-W&M/73 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973 regarding floatation of market loans by the Central Government. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4914/73].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD., 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4907/73].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA), LTD., AND ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI AMENDMENT ACT, 1973, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72,

(ii) Annual Report of the Modren Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4908/73].

(2) A copy of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 1 of 1973 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4909/73].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 388 published in a Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1973, containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1131 dated the 16th September, 1972, under section 22 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4910/73].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN DAIRY CORPORATION, BARODA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1971-72, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4911/73]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC OF NCERT New Delhi 1971-72 and Central Institute of English and Foreign Language Hyderabad

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training New Delhi, for the year 1971-72

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the activities of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages Hyderabad for the year 1970 71 along with the Audited Accounts

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-4912/73]

12.07 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY NINTH EIGHTY-SECOND NINETY-THIRD NINETY-FOURTH AND NINETY-FIFT REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee —

(1) Fifty-ninth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventh Report relating to the Department of Food and Department of Supply.

(2) Eighty-second Report on paragraph contained in Audit Report (Defence Services), 1970 and Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Defence Services)

(3) Ninety-third Report on Audit Reports on the Accounts of Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the years 1964-65 to 1970-71

(4) Ninety-Fourth Report on Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 relating to Ministry of Finance

(5) Ninety-fifth Report on Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology New Delhi, for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY NINTH FORTY-SECOND FORTY-THIRD REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI ILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee —

(1) Thirty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Power

(2) Forty-second Report on the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Department of Tourism)—Tourism

(3) Forty-third Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(4) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the three Reports mentioned above.

(5) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to General Matters.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) (i) Thirty-eighth Report on Hindustan Machine Tools Limited

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to—

(i) Thirty-ninth Report on Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemical Limited.

(ii) Procedure and Miscellaneous Matters.

(iii) Action Taken Reports.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SIXTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Railway Convention Committee:—

(1) Sixth Report on "Rate of Dividend for 1969-70 and 1970-71 and other Ancillary Matters".

(2) Minutes of the 5th to 38th sittings of the Committee.

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PURCHASE OF SHARES OF SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष जी, यह तो करेक्शन के रूप में रखा गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाद में पढ़ लीजियेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने अध्यक्ष जी, आधे घंटे की चर्चा की इजाजत दी थी । उस पर चर्चा हुई, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न तो कर नहीं सकते, फायदा क्या ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनके वक्तव्य पर सवाल पूछने की हम को छूट होनी चाहिए। और अगर पर्सनल ऐक्सप्लेनेशन है तो फिर उसी नियम के अन्तर्गत आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ जाइये साहब, उसी नियम के अन्दर ।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I lay it on the Table.

Statement

While going through the cyclostyled proceedings of the Lok Sabha for 16th April, 1973 pertaining to half-an-hour discussion on purchase of shares of Shaw Wallace and Company, I was sorry to find that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had made certain allegations against me and two of my colleagues Shri Chavan and Shri Mirdha. I was not present in the House at that time as I am not connected with the subject; otherwise I would have refuted the allegation then and there.

Shri Bosu made the following remarks against me:—

"Is it not the same story that happened—the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Company—by Sudarshan Birla and the man went to Shri Lalit Narain Mishra? Shri Lalit Narain Mishra must have taken him to Shri Mirdha".

I might at the outset make it clear that the above allegation is entirely baseless and politically motivated. The hollowness of the allegation made by Shri Bosu becomes all the more obvious when he states that "Shri Lalit Narain Mishra must have taken him to Shri Mirdha".

Further I do not know at all either Shri Kalyan Bosu or Shri Sudarshan Birla of O.C.M. Therefore, the question of my taking either of them to Shri Mirdha does not arise. In fact, I have never taken any person to Shri Mirdha not to speak of Shri Kalyan Bosu or Shri Sudarshan Birla.

I am confident that the House will agree with me when I say that all of us are very much interested in upholding Parliamentary conventions and such wild allegations based on pure conjectures against any of the members should be deplored.

12.10 hrs.

INDIRA GANDHI UNIVERSITY BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Shillong.

MR. SPEAKER: I put this motion moved by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan to the vote of the House ...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): On what grounds is he withdrawing it?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do it when I am putting it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Shillong."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, in the footnote, it has been mentioned:

"A statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn has been circulated to Members on the 24th April, 1973."

I accept that it has been given, but it has been given by Shri D P Yadav. As per the rules, the Minister in charge of the Bill has to give the explanation for withdrawing the Bill (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय एक ही मूर्ति की तरह बैठे हुए है । एक ही बात है ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It should have been signed by Prof. Nurual Hasan.

MR SPEAKER: Instead of the Education Minister, his deputy has signed. It is all right.

12.12 hrs.

NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region.

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MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Inadequate supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Kailas.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure.

The food supply position in Maharashtra in general and in Bombay in particular is very precarious, and the rationing has broken down in Bombay. The quantity of wheat and rice supplied in Bombay is only seven ounces per week which lasts only for two days though it is supposed to last for one week. It is unfortunate that the people wanting jowar, bajra and maize to supplement the reduced quantum are not supplied the same. Therefore, starvation deaths and food riots may take place Maharashtra had demanded, 2,83 000 tonnes of wheat in March, in addition to 36,000 tonnes for inaccessible areas for being used in rainy season, but the Government of India though allotted 1,81,000 tonnes but actually supplied only 1,67,091 tonnes.

If this demand of 36,000 tonnes is not supplied within ten days in inaccessible areas, as the monsoon starts in the first week of June, there will be a large number of starvation deaths in the areas which are populated by Adivasis and economically very much backward people. If the required quantity asked by Maharashtra is not allotted and supplied by the Government of India, violent food riots will take place in Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur and such other cities where people are very much agitated. I demand that immediate arrangements should be made by the Government of India to allot and supply the required quantity of foodgrains to Maharashtra without any further delay.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) महाराष्ट्र की स्थिति कितनी गम्भीर है इस की ओर कांग्रेस सदस्य भी संकेत कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहिये, उनकी बात छोड़ दीजिये।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Same condition is prevailing in Gujarat also. The hon Minister should make a statement regarding all States.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he may make a comprehensive statement.

(ii) Re Home Ministers statement about Anand Margis in a Press Conference.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की इजाजत से मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। शुक्रवार को आनन्द मार्ग के सम्बन्ध में एक काल अटेंशन मोशन था। गृह मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने उसका उत्तर दिया था। चर्चा के दौरान मैं ने तथा कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने भी मांग की थी कि आनन्द मार्ग की जो भी गतिविधियां हैं उनके बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाये और वह जानकारी सदन के पटल पर रक्खी जाये। लेकिन श्री पन्त ने कहा कि सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट रखने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं है। सारी चीजें कोर्ट में चल रही हैं। सारी चीजें सामने आयेंगी। माननीय श्री हरी सिंह, कांग्रेस सदस्य, ने जो कहा उसको मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि यह जो आनन्दमार्गियो की ऐक्टिविटीज हैं इनका एक चित्र तैयार करके पार्लियामेंट के पटल पर रखना चाहिये ।"

इस के जवाब में श्री पन्त ने कहा :

"जहा तक आनन्द मार्ग की तस्वीर ससद् के सामने रखने की बात है, अब तो सारे देश के सामने यह तस्वीर आ रही है, और खुले कोर्ट में यह केस चल रहा है । इस लिये सारी चीजे सामने आएगी और मुझे विश्वास है कि उस मे जो माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं वह काम भी पूरा हो जाएगा ।"

आप को स्मरण होगा कि उस दिन गृह मत्री श्री उमा शकर दीक्षित सदन मे मौजूद थे । वह चाहते तो आनन्द मार्ग के सम्बन्ध मे सदन को विश्वास मे ले सकते थे लेकिन ससद् म उन्होने मौन धारण कर लिया और ससद् के बाहर जा कर उन्होने प्रेस काफरेस बुलाई और उसमे आनन्द मार्ग के बारे मे एक लम्बा चौडा वक्तव्य दिया जिस मे यह कहा गया कि आनन्द मार्ग हिमा मे विश्वास करता है, आनन्द मार्ग डिक्टेटरशिप लाना चाहता है । यह भी कहा कि आनन्द मार्ग विदेशो स पैसा ले रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह एक औचित्य का प्रश्न है । अगर गृह मत्री सदन मे मौजूद थे, और आप जानते है कि थे, तब उन्हे जो कहना था वह पार्लियामेट मे कहना चाहिये था न कि प्रेस काफरेस बुला कर गृह मत्री वक्तव्य देते फिरे । यह मत्री महोदय को शोभा नही देता और इस समद् की मर्यादा के भी अनुकूल नही है ।

मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप गृह मंत्री को बुलाइये और उनको थोडी ही झिडकी दीजिये । जो मामला पार्लियामेट मे आता है उसके बारे मे पार्लियामेट मे बोलना ज्यादा उचित है, प्रेस काफरेस बुला कर वक्तव्य देना उचित नही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब भी किसी मिनिस्टर को ग्राड क्वेश्चन आफ पालिसी अनाउस करना हो और हाउस बैठा हो तब उसको यहा आना चाहिये, लेकिन जो डे टु डे इस तरह की बाते होती रहती है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव या दूसरी तब उसकी जरूरत नही है । और मेरा खयाल है वह यहा बैठे हुए नही थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मै जानता हू बैठे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बैठे थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जहा इस समय राज बहादुर विराजमान है वहा वह विराजमान थे । (व्यवधान) अजाय इस के कि वह पार्लियामेट में कुछ कहे उन्होने बाहर कहा । यह औचित्य का प्रश्न है प्रोप्रायटी का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आनन्द मार्ग के सम्बन्ध मे बाहर तो झगडा होगा इस हाउस मे भी वह रोज आ घुसना है । आनन्द मार्ग है क्या, आप किसी दिन मुझ को बतलायें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मै आनन्द मार्गी नही हू मैं मध्यम मार्गी हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नही मान सकता कि कोई वैचलर आनन्द मार्गी नही होता है ।

12 20 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 1973

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74 be taken into consideration."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

I have already outlined the salient features of the financial proposals in my Budget speech. The specific provisions have also been spelt out in detail in the Explanatory Memorandum which was circulated to Hon'ble Members. I do not, therefore, propose to cover this ground once again.

In the past nearly 2 months that the Bill has been before this House I have had the benefit of receiving valuable suggestions from Honble Members of both Houses. A number of others have also written to me offering their views and recommendations on the proposals. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all of these who have given the benefit of their comments. I have also met and discussed the proposals that affected them with the representatives of various Associations. I had also asked the concerned officers of the Ministry of Finance to hold similar discussions with Associations and other agencies representing the different sectors of trade and industry and also to undertake on-the-spot studies for assessing the difficulties, if any, that they might be experiencing on account of the Budget proposals.

The proposals made by me in the field of direct taxes have generally been well received in this House as well as outside. The scheme of partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture represents an important step in mobilising resources from the agricultural sector. It will also be helpful in combating tax evasion by reducing opportunities for camouflaging 'black' money. We have received several comments on the various provisions of the Scheme. It has been represented that the disallowance of agricultural income-tax in computing the net agricultural income will operate harshly in the case of taxpayers in States which levy agricultural income-tax. I feel that, in the interest of equity, it will be desirable to allow agricultural income-tax paid under a State law as deduction in computing the net agricultural income for purposes of the scheme of partial integration of agricultural and non-agricultural incomes. This will place taxpayers in States having agricultural income-tax on par with taxpayers in other States. I accordingly propose to move a specific amendment to the Bill to secure this objective.

Under the proposal for partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture, the agricultural income will be taken into account in determining the rate of tax applicable to non-agricultural income in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons who have non-agricultural income exceeding Rs. 5,000. The Bill sets forth the manner in which income-tax will be calculated in such cases. For this purpose, the agricultural and non-agricultural components of a taxpayer's income will first be aggregated and income-tax calculated on the aggregate as if such aggregate were the total income. Income tax will then be calculated on the net agricultural income as increased by an amount of 5,000 rupees, as if such increased net agricultural income were the total income. The difference between the two sums thus arrived at will be the income-tax payable by the taxpayer on his non-agricultural income. As hon'ble Members are aware, the Bill seeks to continue the differential rates of surcharge on income-tax in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families etc., depending upon whether the taxable income exceeds 15,000 rupees or not. The application of these differential rates is likely to cause some difficulty in cases where the net agricultural income of a taxpayer does not exceed 10,000 rupees and the aggregate of the agricultural and non-agricultural incomes exceeds 15,000 rupees. This is because, in such cases, surcharge on income-tax on the aggregate income will be calculated at the rate of 15 per cent, while the surcharge on income-tax on the net agricultural income as increased by 5,000 rupees will be calculated

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

at the rate of 10 per cent. The result will, therefore, be that the liability to income-tax in such cases will be somewhat higher than intended. I, therefore, propose to move an amendment in the relevant provision to secure that in cases where the aggregate of the agricultural and non-agricultural incomes exceeds 15,000 rupees, the surcharge on income-tax on the net agricultural income as increased by 5,000 rupees will be calculatel at the same rate as is applicable in respect of the aggregate income. This will benefit taxpayers having agricultural income not exceeding 10,000 rupees if their aggregate income exceeds 15,000 rupees.

On the Central Excise side, my assessment is that the reaction to the proposals have not been too unfavourable and they do not, therefore, require any major modification. However, there are certain areas where I think some changes are necessary mainly with a view to providing some relief to the small manufacturers and to remove certain disparities.

It may be recalled that I had modified the criterion for giving relief to small manufacturers of blanded or compounded lubricating oils and greases by doing away with the power criterion and substituting in its place a slab exemption based on quantity limits of clearances. I had proposed exemption up to 100 metric tons of such oils and greases in respect of a manufacturer whose total clearances during the preceding financial year did not exceed 200 metric tons. Though this has fairly served the purpose I had in view, it has been represented that these quantity limits might affect a few marginal units somewhat adversely. I, therefore, propose to remove this hardship to these units also by increasing the limit of total exemption from duty from 100 to 200 metric tons and correspondingly modify the other ceiling from 200 to 300 metric tons.

Carbon black was earlier classifiable as paints and varnishes but was exempted. It has now been brought under a new tariff item carrying a rate of duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. In the process of making changes by notification for giving effect to the Budget proposals, some manufacturers of certain pigments and dry colours prepared in admixture with carbon black, who had been wholly exempted from excise levy earlier, have been brought in the dutiable sector. Since the manufacturers of such mixtures of dry colours are mostly in the small sector, I propose to restore the pre-Budget position.

Hon'ble Members will recall that in the proposals I had made in respect of the concessions for smaller paper mills having no bamboo pulp plants attached to them, there is a stipulation that such mills, while availing of the concessions would not be permitted to avail of a parallel concession for the usage of unconventional raw material, like bagasse and cereal straw in the form of pulp. Some of these smaller paper mills have represented that where they have clearances in excess of one thousand metric tons, this restriction would adversely affect them in respect of varieties of paper containing such unconventional raw material. I, therefore, propose to make a suitable modification so as to provide that such mills would also get the concession up to 9 paise per kilogram for the use of unconventional raw material where the quantum of relief because of the slab exemptions already prescribed for clearances falls short of this figure of monetary relief.

With the withdrawal of the exemption in favour of electric motors designed to work at a pressure not exceeding 50 volts, certain mini-motors used in battery-operated toys and educational kits have also been brought into dutiable category. As a measure of goodwill towards children and students who might derive pleasure or profit through the use of such toys and kits propose to exempt electric motors designed to work at a pressure not exceeding 5 volts from duty.

The leavy of excise duty on glasswool as against the ccntinued exemption of slagwool is reported to have caused an inequitable burden on certain varieties of glasswool whose prices are comparable to those of slagwool. Glasswool is known to be manufactured by two different processes one of which is called the Hager process. The product manufactured under this process is said to be much cheaper than the one manufactured by the other process. I therefore propose to reduce the duty on glasswool manufactured by the Hager process to 20 paise per kilogram, so as to ensure an overall equitable incidence of duty on glasswool. While doing so I also propose to remove the advantage in favour of slagwool by imposing on it the same concessional rate of duty as on the cheaper variety of glasswool.

Coming next to customs duties, a number of representations have been received from the film industry associations and some renowned film producers against the proposal to enhance the import duty on raw cinematograph films from 15 paise to 50 paise per linear metre. The fears that have been expressed are that the higher duty will impose an unbearable burden on the entire film industry. I must confess that I am not fully able to share this feeling. Even according to the industry's own assessment, the additional burden on account of the higher duty may be of the order of Rs. 1.5 lakhs on a colour feature film with 50 release prints. Big producers who invest lakhs of rupees in such films should not find it difficult to absorb this additional burden by effecting economies elsewhere in production.

I, however, agree that in the case of small budget pictures which are mostly in black and white produced in regional languages, there could be a certain amount of hardship. To provide necessary relief to the producers of such films, I propose to redure the import duty on black and white raw film, both positive and negative, from 50 paise to 30 paise per linear metre.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): Even that would be too much for the regional language films.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let us see and watch. I have also decided to extend the same concession to sound film negatives also as their use is in....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This will also be too much for them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We have certainly worked this out taking that into account, and I think that this should be reasonably helpful to them, but certainly we shall watch the results of it.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपयी . रीजनल लैंग्वेज के बारे में आप चाहे तो ड्यूटी से जो आमदनी होती है उसे वापस कर सकते है, ऐसा अरेजमेन्ट है ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: आप की बात मै समझ गया, लेकिन इस वक्त तो मै कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

I have also decided to extend the same concession to sound film negatives also as their use is in the production of not only colour but black and white films also. Both these things will certainly help them.

Another item in respect of which a large number of representations have been received including letters from some hon. Members is plastic materials. Plastic materials excepting a few on which the duties were bound under the GATT have already been paying the basic customs duty at 100 per cent *ad valorem*. As I had mentioned earlier, I have only rationalised the rates of duty on the GATT-bound items to bring them at par with the general rate of duty on other plastic materials.

One of the items affected by this increase, however, is cellulose nitrate sheets. I understand that these cellulose nitrate sheets are used in the manufacture of combs popularly

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

known as Jessore combs. These combs are stated to be traditionally manufactured by the people who had migrated to West Bengal on the eve of partition and that presently about 25,000 of such people depend for their livelihood on such comb manufacture.

As cellulose nitrate sheets are not manufactured in India, they have to depend solely on imports for their production, and the representation is that the industry will not be able to bear the incidence of the higher duty. In order that the higher duty does not adversely affect this traditional and labour-intensive industry, I propose to reduce the basic customs duty on cellulose nitrate sheets from 100 per cent to 60 per cent *ad valorem*. This will reduce the cumulative incidence of import duty from 208 per cent to 138 per cent. This, I hope will provide adequate relief to this industry as well as to the manufacture of optical frames and bangles which too are labour intensive.

There are also about 115 small-scale units producing polyethylene woven bags from high-density polyethylene tape which is also one of the plastic materials affected by the increase in import duty High density polyethylene in indigenously available but because of inadequacy of supply, imports have been recently liberalised for actual users. It has been represented that with the revised rate of duty the cost of the imported material would be much higher than the orice of indigenous material. This industry which has been started mostly by self-employed engineers is still in its infancy and needs encouragement if it is to compete with jute bags. In view of this consideration, I propose to reduce the duty on high density polyethylene used in the manufacture of woven fabrics for polyethylene bags from 100 per cent to 60 per cent *ad valorem*. With this relief the overall incidence of import duty would come down from 208 per cent to 138 per cent.

The net effect of all these reliefs that I have proposed so far will be a loss of revenue of about Rs. 2 crores in a full year.

Sir, I move.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): What about import duty on cotton?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage. He will have enough opportunity later.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74 be taken into consideration."

15 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Bill. If the House agrees, we may have 10 hours for general discussion, 4 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is facing a serious economic crisis, the dimensions of which cannot be hidden any longer. Inflation has reached a galloping speed, the consumer price index has doubled over the decade 1960—70 and neither the growth rate nor the rate of domestic savings in real terms has been attained as planned specially since the Third Plan. Resources mobilised at the expense of the masses of consumers through commodity taxation and inflationary financing have been fritter-ed away in luxury consumption and also in non-development outlays, in an expanded police and defence complex to enforce 'law and order'. Self-reliance is a far cry when the pace and pattern of development remain retarded.

This, in substance, is the position so far as the situation in the country is concerned. I want to deal with each subject, prices, industry, agriculture etc. As regards prices, I do not want to say more except that the *Economic Times* of March 25, 1973 has said that industrial raw materials registered a price rise of 32 per cent

and food articles 19.8 per cent over a 12-month period. Among the food articles edible oils reported the highest increase of 43.9 per cent, pulses 26.5 per cent, vegetables 19.3 per cent, cereals 18.9 per cent sugar 15.1 per cent and milk and milk products 12.2 per cent.

Coming to the condition of the people and their living, a Survey Report of the Reserve Bank of India in 1970 stated that the percentage of rural population with an income below Rs. 18 per month was 70 in 1967. It further stated that the nutritional intake of the large number of people had deteriorated in 1968 and 1969. Add to this the millions of urban people and we have the picture of Indian poverty. And yet in the Approach document to the Fifth Five Year Plan, Government have the courage to say that poverty exists only for the lowest 30 per cent of the Indian population.

Another thing is that the official figures themselves show that, despite the alleged success of the Plans, the worker's real income has not increased, but has fallen compared with the pre-independence wage levels, in spite of the most blatant manipulation of the cost of living index by official compilers. This is as far as the living condition of the people is concerned.

There is scarcity of yarn, scarcity of cement, scarcity of fertiliser, scarcity of steel, there is scarcity of everything except the CRP and the police. The handloom sector is languishing under the callous policy pursued by the Congress Government There is an acute shortage of yarn and also the prices of yarn have sky-rocketed. The handloom weavers have virtually been thrown out of their traditional occupation in every part of the country on account of the non-availability of yarn. At the same time yarn has accumulated at the producing mills and is not being lifted because the State Governments have no machinery for distribution. On the one side, in the mills there is accumulation of yarn, and on the other side in the same town there are handloom weavers who have had no work for the last so many months. As far as Kerala is concerned, the papers who support the Congress have written editorials saying that they have waited for two months. Why is it that the weavers are not getting the yarn? When there are reports that yarn lies accumulated in the mills, why did the Government keep silent. The yarn prices are shooting up. Ultimately, when the Government came out with a control order, why is it that the Government did not care to create a distribution machinery? Why is it that Government is not able even today, after two months, to created distribution machinery and see that the yarn is distributed? Who is responsible for such a mess in the distribution after the control was imposed? If people fight against the Congress Government, how can they charge the Opposition that they are standing in the way of progress? Are we standing in the way of distribution?

Today, there is a report in the papers about the power looms in Delhi. There is a total closure of power looms in Delhi. There is a report that almost all the power looms and the handloom units in Delhi have been forced to close down for want of yarn. It is nearly 50 days since the Government imposed control over prices and distribution of yarn in the country, but none of the units in Delhi have so far received any yarn resulting in the closure of looms rendering over 7,000 workers unemployed. It is understood that the estimated production loss in the capital due to non-availability of yarn is about Rs. 6 lakhs per day.

In Kerala there are 3000 bales of yarn lying idle and 5,000 bales in the Cannanore Spinning Mills alone, where we have got a foreign-exchange oriented handloom mill. According

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

to the South India Millowners' Association, there are 35,000 bales lying idle. This is the position. The report is that for the last two months yarn has been lying idle in the mills and for the last two months the workers have also been lying idle. I can understand if it is for one week or two weeks, but for two months they are lying idle. Who is responsible for this?

Was not the Government able to understand this? At least the yarn that lies accumulated can be distributed. One can understand that there is no yarn because of the power cut. But one cannot understand this when there is yarn lying idle in some places. The workers are roaming; they are idle, and they have no work. It is not so far one months; it is for months together that they have no work. Who is responsible for this, Is it not the Government that is responsible for this?

I think the Finance Minister will excuse me when I ask; have they no responsibility for the life of the people? I can understand natural calamities, and I can understand the power cut or anything like that. But what I cannot understand is, why two months have been taken for distribution of the yarn that is there. Why not at least distribute it? Why not make arrangements for distributing the yarn? And if you see that the distribution is not equitable, you can make some other arrangement. But that is not being done So, today the yarn prices are rising all over the country and lakhs and lakhs of people are unemployed.

Our slogan is: *garibi hatao;* give jobs to the people. The gap between our slogans and their implementation is so wide. People who are in jobs are not able to stabilise their jobs. The yarn is there, lying idle. The Commissioner from Bombay says: do not issue the yarn. Nobody knows the reason. On the other side, there are handloom weavers; they are agitating for the yarn; they are struggling and in many places police arrest them and punish them, not those who were responsible for this situation.

Take the power situation. The Congress Governments, Central as well as State Governments, try to find an alibi for the present power crisis in the monsoons that failed. By saying so, they are conveniently covering up their own failures. But why have the thermal power stations given such a bad performance? Why has the Tarapur atomic power station become a failure? Why have they installed only 17 million kw of power against the targeted 27 million kw of power in the Fifth Plan? You cannot attribute to the rain gods all your failures. It is said that due to bad or inferior coal the thermal power stations output had been affected. Who is responsible for the use of inferior coal? Have they been found out and punished? Did not the Government know that there would be power shortage, several months ago? What action did they take to prevent the crisis? Instead of self-reliance, they rely on foreign machinery and collaboration and bureaucratic corruption. Again, if there was proper maintenance of the thermal plants, at least their capacity could be fully utilised.

What is the result of the power cut? Several lakhs of people are unemployed. The entire set-up, the electricity boards, the Central Water and Power Commission and the department of electricity and power are rampant with corruption. It is a den of corruption. Massive unemployment had been created in Tamilnadu by power cut. According to the *Times of India* report yesterday, as a result of the power failure and the consequent set back to the small scale industries, five lakhs of daily wage workers have been rendered jobless and almost an equal number of permanent employees have to remain idle for 5 or 6 days in a week. It has also affected major industries in and outside Tamilnadu. This is about only one State and there are so many other States where power cut has

played havoc. What is the position of lakhs and crores of workers who had been affected by power cut?

If the Government had thought about it and planned properly, it could have utilised the capacity of the thermal plants to the utmost. We had four plans and we knew that the most important thing was power. We spent so many crores wastefully. If we had used them and given priority to power, we could have met the situation.

At least six months back, if he had seen that there was no rain and water was not there and if the thermal plant had been used, this calamity would not have occurred. We did not do that. Whose responsibility is it? When I speak about power, I want to say something about irrigation. In 1947, just at the time of Independence, the net area irrigated .from all sources was 19.4 million hectares. It rose to about 20.85 million hectares. The crop area has increased fast resulting in the decrease of the percentage of irrigated area to 17.6 and at the end of Third Five Year Plan, it rose to 20 per cent in 1967-68 in irrigated area, from 19.7 in 1947.

Sir, in a written reply the Government told Parliament that the percentage of irrigated areas was 23 per cent. I quote from page 2,000 of the Report of the Irrigation Commission headed by Shri A. P. Jain, published in 1972.

> 'The irrigated area up-to-date from all sources is 23 per cent.'.

This is as claimed by Government. Government claims that by the end of the Fourth Plan, that is, by 1972-73, the irrigation potentialities will cover about 42 million hectares. Even with the whole potentiality, the utilised crop area remains the same. It is quite unlikely that the percentage of irrigated land will exceed 25. Then, what is the achievement? The Irrigation Commission Report itself speaks eloquently about the failure of the irrigation policy of the Government. So, when there is failure in irrigation there is failure of power also. The failures are in both. Both these affect employment. We see today that there is unemployment. Not only that. As far as yarn is concerned, some yarn is available but there is no machinery to distribute it. That also has added to unemployment.

As regards cement, that is in short supply. At the same time, the consumption price has shot up to fantastic heights. Despite the so-called price control, the price of cement in the black market has gone up to Rs 30 a bag. What is the Government doing? They have no machinery for the proper distribution of Cement And the Government is sitting as a silent spectator. In the *Kerala Manorama* two days back there appeared a news item regarding scarcity of cement. There is a factory at Kottayam known as Nattakam. This is the name of the cement factory. They say that there is no place to keep the cement because nobody takes the cement out. Nobody purchases it. And so, they are in a difficulty as to where they should keep it. There is scarcity of cement outside. Here there is no place to keep the cement. They say that this is the position. What is happening? When there is scarcity outside in the country, they say this. There is no proper disribution machinery. The people in the Nattakam Cement Factory say that they have no place where they can keep the cement that is produced there. That is another drama.

What is it due to? That is the position about Cement as also yarn. Production of cement is there; production of yarn is also there. But, nobody is getting this yarn. Those who want to get it do not get it at the controlled prices. They get it at

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the higher prices. Those who have got yarn and cement, give it at a higher price.

Take for example fertiliser. The other day we had a discussion about scarcity of food in Bihar, Maharashtra and other places. We also discussed about land reforms and about giving the surplus land to the peasants. I do not want to go into them. Whatever land be there, if you gave cheap fertiliser to the peasants and if there had been a plan to produce more and cheap fertilisers, then the peasants would have got the fertilisers and improved the production. Improved fertiliser will certainly improve the food production in the country.

In the case of fertiliser, a part of the real reason for its scarcity may be sought in the rigidities of its distribution. Instances have been noted when, at least for a short duration, fertiliser stocks under the Central quota, meant for areas no more in urgent need of fertilisers due to drought conditions, piled up with factories while other areas which could profitably use the fertilisers went without them. Instead of stepping up domestic production of fertilisers on the basis of real self-reliance and creating an effective distribution system, the Government is going in for collaboration agreements with Japanese monopoly companies. Engineers of FACT and FCI have expressed confidence in India's ability to put up any number of fertiliser plants using Indian technical expertise. But the Government of India seemes to be more interested in enabling Japanese companies to come to India and exploit us. If we had put up fertiliser plants with indigenous know-how, we would have been able to increase our fertiliser production and consequently our food production also even before the end of the fourth plan. The farmer today is interested in using fertilisers because he knows he can increase production. But in the villages he can get it only in the black market.

Coming to capacity utilisation, in many key sectors of the economy a good chunk of the installed capacity remains unutilised. For example, in the case of cement mill machinery, rubber machinery, ceramic machinery etc., the utilisation of capacity is below 20 per cent. In heavy electrical industries and cables and bare copper conductors, it is 11.8 and 3.5 per cent respectively. In precision instrument castings it is 13.9 per cent. In power tillers, three wheelers and moped scooters it is 6, 5.9 and 12.9 per cent respectively.

In tea processing machinery, cranes, railway wagons and light and medium structurals, the capacity utilisation may mark barely over 20 per cent. In road rollers, scooters and motor cycles, jeeps, etc., the case is the same, whereas in consumer durables such as electric fans (100 per cent), dry cells (114.9 per cent), sheet glass (90 per cent), vacuum flasks (100 per cent) etc., there exist full or over utilisation.

Government has said that 1972 witnessed an improvement in capacity utilisation. But it must be remembered that the main factor responsible for this is the vastly additional capacity created in many sectors following the liberalisation of the industrial licensing policy. This is the reason. We do not know whether in 1973 this full capacity can be used. The number of licences issued have jumped from 363 in 1970 to 877 in 1972. But the hopes of better utilisation of enlarged capacity in many industrial sectors was belied in many cases. Hence, in spite of a rise in actual production during 1972 compared to 1971, the mean capacity utilisation ratio for certain sectors declined because of enlarged capacity For example, in the case of industrial

machinery, the percentage of utilisation fell from 75.9 in 1971 to 58.5 in 1972.

13 hrs.

There is another interesting point. It must be remembered that the resory nature of procurement, producers production in the official index was mainly contributed by the textile industry which accounted for 30 per cent in the official index. It follows, therefore, that but for the improved performance of textiles last year, it was a period of stagnation and the Government figure of improved capacity utilisation was based on this increase in the textile industry.

I do not want to say anything about drought and famine. Even today that question was raised immediately after question hour. But I want to point out that in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra the drought-affected people are required to undergo vasectomy opeations before they claim relief. I hope the Minister will enquire into this because everybody cannot undergo this operation even though he may need relief. Then there is a scandal about relief and it is alleged that the relief wage is not paid. It cannot be denied that the recent riots in Nagpur and Nasik have clearly demonstrated the distress and misery of the masses. Yet, Government have done practically nothing in the matter.

Coming to procurement, the other day the Prime Minister laid great stress on procurement of foodgrains It is a fact that Government have failed to achieve the procurement target. Against a procurement target of 4 million tonnes of rice, as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission, hardly 1.5 million tonnes were procured by the end of February. The Government launched a crash programme for the rabi season which later proved to be an utter failure. The alibi for this is put forward as power shortage, fertiliser bottlenecks etc.

With the shortage following widespread drought and the non-compulsory nature of procurement, producers were sure to find alternative pofitable outlets or to store it untill they found them. If the Government is serious about the food problem, it must compulsorily procure the surplus of the landlords and the rich peasants through a producer levy. Unless the Government does that, it is not going to get the grains. If the Government is not prepared to do it, then there is no question of accusing anybody. Whatever the landlords and rich peasants want for their use must be left with them and the surplus must be compulsorily procured by the Government. If they procure only what comes to the market, nothing will come to the market and there will be very little procurement.

Now the procurement is very poor. In Punjab, for example, in the case of maize crop, as against the APC recommendation of 3 lakhs tonnes, only 80,000 tonnes were procured up to last March.

In Haryana, against the target of one lakh tonnes, nothing had been got till last March. This is the position. How are we going to procure and distribute?

AN HON. MEMBER: Harvesting has not been completed.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I wish after harvesting all this comes available.

At the distribution end, there are reports that in many parts of India, the card holders could not get their weekly allotments. The Government have failed in spreading the public distribution outlet throughout the country. Especially, coarse grains are not available in many shops. If the public distribution system is aimed primarily at alleviating the conditions

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of the vulnerable in a drought year, the price increase among food grains certainly does not testify it. During the year, while the prices of rice rose by 13.1 per cent and that of wheat by 15.9 per cent, the price of bajra increased by 37.5 per cent.

As regards self-reliance, I am glad to say it is a good slogan and it must be achieved also. It is a noble aim. But take a look at our balance of payments position. The Approach Document to the Fifth Five Year Plan estimated heavy debt service obligations at Rs. 2,360 crores over the Fifth Plan. On the top of this is 'maintenance imports' of spares and components constitution 80 per cent of total estimated imports.

Twenty-three years of planning has brought the country to this stage of abject dependence. In actual practice, self-reliance is a catchword behind which the Government is forging new bonds with foreign capital. It is showing no signs of dissolving the old bonds either. The new industrial policy resolution announced by the Government of India in February last amply bears this out. It has thrown the flood gates wide open to foreign capital enterprise and subsidiaries Commercial vehicles, paper, cement, plate-glass, tractors and a whole lot are now open to foreign concerns on par with Indian entrepreneurs. Only shouting self reliance from the house tops is the policy of the Government, but actually more scope is being given to private foreign capital and collaboration agreements.

In the first half of 1972, 99 collaboration agreements were approved. Among these are 9 involving foreign equity participation as well. Among the agreements, there were some to import razor blades, footwear with PVC soles, plastic toys, beer, locks and latches, cigarette filters and automatic door closers. Can you imagine this? If this is the position, I think very soon we shall have foreign technology imported to teach us how to boil rice, how to make tea and also how to make *idli* and *sambar*:

About the joint sector, as I have no time, I do not touch that point.

13.10 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

Now I come to taxation. In the name of taxing the rich, the structure of taxation is being redesigned in favour of indirect taxes. The direct taxes proposed in the 1973-74 budget are only Rs. 18.6 crores as against an overall increase of Rs. 274 crores in indirect taxes. And the real burden of indirect taxes falls on Mr. Chavan's best friend, the common man!

Additional excise duties of the order of Rs. 118 crores in the 1973-74 budget will push up consumer and manufactured goods prices by about four per cent. Taking into consideration the impact of customs duties and the normal price rise of three to four per cent a year which has become common in India, the overall general price increase will not be less than eight to ten per cent.

We are spending more money on non-development outlays also. I want to say that the police expenditure by the Central Government and the Union territories has increased from about a crore of rupees in 1948-49 to nearly Rs. 150 crores, including Civil Defence, in the new budget. I can understand this increase because, without increasing the strength of CRP and the police, you cannot control the shoutings when there is strike and all that. Either give food or crush the people who are shouting. Without increasing the battalion of CRP and police, you cannot function; I can understand that. But I have only one request to make. After 25 years of independence, for which I also made my humble sacrifices, will the Government stop people being beaten in lock ups and women being raped inside the lock-up? When such cases come to their notice, will the

Government look into them and stop them? The police has no right to beat people inside the lock-up; they have no right to punish them. It is the magistrate who has to punish. Beating people to death is also there. That is something good because the person will not come out and there is no problem of getting treated in the hospitals. Being beaten but not to death and having no money to go to the hospital is worse than being beaten to death. There are several cases of beating. There must, be legislation, if necessary, to say that when a man is inside the lock-up, having lost his liberties, he must not be touched by the police. Will this at least be done after 25 years of independence when we say that we are marching towards socialism? You can place him before the court. If there is something, let there be a legislation about punishment. Has the police the right to beat a person inside the lock-up? Every day, both in the morning and in the evening, it is done. Every morning just as we offer our prayers to God, they call all of them, beat them and put them back inside. In the evening also, similarly, just as we offer our prayers to God, they call all of them, beat them and put them back inside. This has become the practice in some places. And there is no use complaining. So much money is spent on police, CRP and others; when we have no money for power, when we have no money for producing yarn, we have money to increase the strength of CRP and police. Our Home Minister has said that, within the next six months, every village will have a police station, because the health of the people will improve if there is a police station in every village!

One more point and I will conclude, and it is about regional imbalances You have been talking about it in the First Plan, Second Plan, Third Plan and Fourth Plan. But regional imbalances are still there. You ask my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan, about Kerala. There are backward areas in Kerala. There are backward areas in Maharashtra also; though there are industries in Bombay, there are backward areas also in Maharashtra. If you do not make any plan to see that the backward areas also are developed, the unity of India will be destroyed. You have seen in Andhra today where they say 'Cut into pieces every district, every village. We also want to become forward.' Like that, the unity of India will go if something is not done.

For Kerala, you have done something, but it is a promise. Every year there will be a promise. After two years the promise will go. Regarding the Phyto Chemicals, the promise was that it would come. How the Government have taken the land, the peasants are driven out. Then about the Precision Tool factory here also the Government took the land... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Unnikrishnan says it is coming up. He is satisfied with that, but I am not. I am more experienced than the hon. Member there. I am not satisfied. When it comes up, then only I will be satisfied. If the foundation is there and if the work begins, then only I will be satisfied. One factory is promise and after two years another promised and after two years another promise comes Then the earlier promise is gone. A promise is made about Calicut aerodrome. After five or six years, another promise comes, 'We will try to enlarge Cochin.' So Calicut is gone. After two years the Cochin promise will also go. Now, nobody will think of Calicut. Now about the Cochin super-tanker berth. Shrimati Indira Gandhi promised, Mr. Raj Bahadur promised, all the Ministers said 'Yes, yes'. How did it go? Then again it has come. How did it come? How was the promise given? Was it a *tamasha* to give a promise about the super tanker berth? How did it suddenly come today? He will say, 'It will come'. It will come when the elections come, it will go after the elections....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is the real *tamasha*.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: There was a railway project—Mysore to Tellicherry. It really came before the Second Elections. After the elections when we put the question, we were told " There was no question of Mysore-Tellicherry railway line. The survey was for some other reason." Then why spend the money on survey when you do not want to take it up? Why do you do like this ? Why do you make a promise? Even when the people know they cannot have it, you make a promise. Then you break the promise and make another promise. Now, about the super-tanker berth, the Government says it must make a promise; then, if you make a promise, keep the promise.

Now, another thing, the sons of the soil movement. People of Kerala go elsewhere outside Kerala. Now they cannot go there because of this movement. I am a son of the soil of India My soil is India, not my village. You say 'sons of the soil'. There is a fight. The fight goes on m Kerala also between one district and another district. You raise the question of the 'sons of the soil' between Mysore and Maharashtra. Then between this district and that district, the 'sons of the soil' question comes. Where is the soil? Can you not say that as far as the Central Government is concerned, there is no question of 'sons of the soil'. Why create this thing, 'appointments only for the sons of the soil'? We are sons of what? We are all sons of the soil. Can each one take a searate soil?

So, unless some provisions is made so that the backward States and also backward areas in backward States make up, nothing may be done.

One thing for you and Mr. Ganesh. Then I will finish my speech. Certain things, certain black deeds are done. It is also a part of corruption. I want to say that and I wrote a letter also. The other day it was said there was an auction of the seized goods, customs-seized goods. So many things are seized by the customs smuggled goods. All people went there as it was said that there would be an auction. The officers dividing the booty were there. Our paper correspondent and the photographer went there. Therefore, what was the auction? The Collector was there. The Collector's wife was there. All the officers were there. He took a photo. Immediately the policeman came and took hold of the camera. Sir, the film is non-violent. In any part of the country the photo-film is non-violent. The man who took the photo may be a Marxist, or a bad man. How can the film be a Marxist film? Films are innocent, they are non-violent, because they will show only the people who were there. That is all.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Then do you concede that Marxists are violent?

SHRI A K. GOPALAN: Marxist are sometimes violent, only when violence is shown against them, when naturally they also become violent. I wrote to him about this incident. I don't know whether any enquiry was held The photographer has been arrested. The reporter concerned has been arrested. That person came just to take a film there. He is arrested. As I said already, the Collector was there. The Collector could have stopped it. He went there to get some saree for his wife. How can he stop him? He wanted some smuggled sarees, good sarees How can they stop these things? Unless you take very strict action, these things will continue. Unless the strictest steps are taken, nothing will come out of it and corruption will continue unabated I have nothing more to say about this You say you have given concessions; they are not concessions at all. So far as the overall things are concerned, no concession is given. Price level is going up. Taxation is going up. So far as the economic situation is concerned, it is developing into a deepening crisis. It is very bad, and the hon. Minister understands it. He also knows that Maharashtra is in the grip of a big, deepening crisis. As a petrio-

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am an Indian first.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Indian and Maharashtrian. That is why I say that you can take the necessary steps.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, to follow the scintillating performance of the hon. Member,—the leader of the Marxist Communist Party,—for an ordinary congressmen like myself is somewhat difficult. Mr. Gopalan has taken up the whole spectrum of the Indian economy and has gone as far back as 1948, to find out what has happened since then and to link it up in some curious fashion with the Budget of 1973-74 and the Finance Bill which the Finance Minister has presently moved. I don't wish to go into details. I don't have documented materials for all these things. But I wish to take up certain points which he raised.

13.25 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

Before I go to other points, I think, on one aspect Mr. Gopalan will agree with me, and it is this,—that there has been economic progress for the last 25 years. It may not be adequate. That is one thing. I would be the first person to admit that progress is not according to, or up to, our expectations. But nobody can deny that certain progress has been made on the economic front. What was the production of cereals in 1948-49? With all the drought that you have, what is the total production of cereals today? The production of cereals in 1948-49 was 50 million tonnes. We faced terrible drought in various parts of the country. Anyone cannot but admit that our people have under gone terrible hardships as a result of droughts. But inspite of that if you take the production of the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 I will not be surprised if the production were anywhere round about 100 million tonnes. It is certainly not going to be 60, 70, 80 or 90 million tonnes. It is going to be 90 million tonnes plus and the likelihood is that it will be somewhere near 100 million tonnes. This is a fact. You may say in the last 25 years our condition has not improved as much as we wanted it to, but we must not forget that it is not the fault of any political party. In the last 25 years our population has increased by 150 million and let us not forget that we have been able to provide food and other things for the increased population. 150 million persons would be one third of the population with which we started our Independence. I do not want to go into other details about imports and exports, self-reliance and all these things, as I am sure Mr. Gopalan and his advisers are as well aware of them as we are. All that I want to say is that the kind of picture Shri Gopalan has drawn—and for the benefit of the country at large—is not a kind of picture which is going to help us in solving the problems to which he has drawn our attention. There is no doubt that we are in difficulties. But, I think that when an economy is in difficulties, one way of dealing with the problem is not to gloss over the difficulty. Defects must be mentioned; criticism should be made; defects must be pointed out but along with that there should be some feeling of confidence some stimulation of confidence among the people. I know our government is a party government and certainly it is the legitimate right of an Opposition to criticise the government in power. But with all that—if what Mr. Gopalan started with is true and I think there is a considerable amount of truth that we are in a state of economic crisis in this country,—I think that it becomes necessary for all of us irrespective of the political party to which we belong to take a much larger view of the subject at least for the time being as the elections are quite far off.

I think the House knows that I am not a fanatical party man. But I would really like to appeal to my friends who are sitting in the Opposi-

[Shri V K R Varadaraja Rao]

tion benches—and who I am quite certain are as much concerned, when it comes to brass tacks, with poverty, production of fertilisers, employment etc—that when they are all so much concerned with all these things it should be part of the function of this Parliament and part of the function of the Opposition to create an atmosphere in the country which would be conductive to solving these problems and not create a sense of frustration As it is, I am sure Shri Gopalan knows there is an atmosphere of violence in the country today There is an atmosphere where people are only willing to seize on anything which they think has not satisfied them People are not willing to realise the good aspect of anything at all

Take, for example, the year that has just ended, namely 1972-73 I think during that year we have had a drought which has been one of the worst droughts that we have ever had in this country, I think it had been even worse than the one we had in 1965-66 or 1966-67 And yet, the promptness, the speed and the rapidity with which Government have moved in this drought year is something for which I think the Government do deserve credit They were not responsible for the drought, but they are responsible for the fact that they took prompt action Here, I would like to pay a personal tribute to the Finance Minister I do not very much like him as a tax-gatherer, but I must say that he is very good as a person who sanctions money for things which are important from the point of view of the country's welfare If you look at the money that was made available last year, you will find that there was no stinting of money at all What is the fun of saying that UP got more, Maharashtra more but Mysore got less and so on? I think that the fact of the matter is that we have spent on drought relief on a massive scale in 1972-73 as much as we have not done so far. We not merely spent on what you may call drought relief, but we were also prepared to spend on something more positive We did not merely rest content with giving relief to the people, but there was a well calculated and well organised programme for minor irrigation, for increasing rabi production, for what was called the emergency agricutlural production programme. I do not have the figures with me just now, but the report of the Ministry of Agriculture gives the figures in regard to the number of tube-wells dug and so on. I do not want to go into all those figures now, but I do want to say this. Of course, the rabi emergency production programme has not produced all the millions of tonnes that we expected that it would produce But there cannot be the slightest doubt about the fact that the rabi emergency producion programme has added something like three to four million tonnes at least of wheat and that probably will see us through, till we are able to get to a good kharif monsoon in the course of the next few months I do not want to dwell any more on this particular point of view, but I would only say this that while the conditions in the country were not something over which we could dance with joy, and certainly we are undergoing an economic crisis and there is no question about it that we are in trouble, yet we are not in as bad a trouble as we were in 1947-48, and we are not in as bad a trouble as we were in three or four years ago There is increase in agricultural and industrial production and there has been improvement in the production technology there has been import substitution, there has been expansion of exports and so on By any criterion that you apply, there has been progress If you say that the progress has not been adequate, I have no quarrel with it, but to deny that there has been progress during the last 25 years of Independence and that we have just been doing nothing is not fair to the country, it is not fair to the people of this country, and it is not at all conducive to the kind of future which I am sure all of us would like to see emerging for the common man

Now, I come to the Finance Bill proper. I do not want to discuss the details of the budget, which have been discussed in this House over a long number of speeches because there is no point in my trying to repeat anything that has been said before. But I would certainly, like to say that there are two or three things that have happened in 1972-73 as far as the expenditure side is concerned, which I like. One of them has been mentioned by me already, namely the massive programme of drought relief that the Central Government undertook during the drought period. It may be that it did not work somewhere, or the wages paid were not as much as it should have been; or it may be that somewhere some money was eaten up and so on. But you can just imagine what the fate of the country would have been if there had been no such massive programme.

If we really want to compare the pre-Independence period with the post-Independence period, I think that we should draw a comparison between 1943-44 and the great Bengal famine when the fall in production was very much less, with what has been happening in this country today with a much larger fall in production. I do appreciate what the Finance Minister has done in this regard. He ought to be really very hard-hearted, and he looks not too soft, I must say, though his speech is very soft; but in spite of his traditional image of having to be hard-hearted, I think he has been rather good not only in giving money for drought relief which you may say he had to do but also in making large sums of money available for special emergency production programme and increasing the special accommodation for the States, and increasing the special assistance for the States. All these account to a certain extent for the very large deficit that grew up in 1972-73 from an estimated Rs. 250 or 260 crores to something like Rs. 550 crores.

Then I would like to say one thing more about what he has done which I like again, though I may not agree with all the details of what he has done. It is the programme for social services specially intended for looking after the requirements of the poorer sections of the people. Of course, what has been sanctioned is very little It is not going to solve the problem or to meet it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: That too is not implemented.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Excuse me, what I am referring to has been implemented. If you take, for example, the special employment programme, primary education, slum clearance, rural house sites, by and large, the Rs. 125 crores which the Finance Minister provided in last year's budget have been spent. The tempo has picked up and I have no doubt that a repetition of this amount in this year's budget is going to see to its implementation.

I am also glad that the Finance Minister has provided in this year's budget for Rs. 150 crores as advance action for the Fifth Five Year Plan. I wish he had taken the House into confidence about what precisely will be the components of this advance action because some of us are worried —I think Shri Gopalan expressed his worry and many other members also share it—about the problem of power, because the problem of power today has become not only the problem of industry, not merely the problem of the consumer, but the problem of agricultural and industrial production, of water—everything. Power has become a kind of basic thing.

While I will not go so far as Shri Gopalan did, I do think—and many people who are really non-party people and those who are very staunch members of the ruling party think—that this is a problem about which people are very much worried. They do not understand why is it that this power crisis has come on this country

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in this big kind of way. We are not satisfied that there is not something behind it which is capable of discovery, identification, remedying and accountability. So I would really like know how the provision of Rs. 150 crores set aside for advance action in the Fifth Plan is going to be distributed and what are things on which it is going to be spent. If Shri Chavan could spell it out when the replies to the debate on the Finance Bill, it might give some confidence to the country that something is being done during the year preceding the inauguration of the Fifth Plan to see to it that the Fifth Plan at least gets a better take off than the other Plans have been able to do in the past.

Now I want to go to some general aspects of the whole fiscal position in this country. I would like to say that I am really worried, if I may say so quite frankly, not because I think the country is not going to come out of the economic doldrums; basically I think—and I say it not merely as a member of the party but as a humble student of Indian economic development—we are today in a position in the country when both on the agricultural side and on the industrial side, we are capable of making a really good increase in output. I would have preferred a slightly higher target than the kind of target that the Planning Commission has laid down, for a 5.5 per cent rate of growth. It is absolutely capable of achievement. The capacity in the country, is there the skills, in the coutry are there, the farmers are responsive and it is not that we cannot get out of the economic problem. I think we are in a kind of position in the country when all the potentials for economic development have enormously increased, and yet we are not getting the full advantage of these potentials. This is a matter to which I should particularly like to draw the attention of Government. Why is it that we have not got the full dividends on our investments in economic development? Why is it that we are not getting the full potential of what we have created, whether it is in the matter of industry or in the matter of agriculture or in the matter of power or in the matter of irrigation or in the matter of technical services and technical education? Why is it that we have created so much potential but are deprived of the full advantage of it?

I will come to the major reasons in a moment, but one reason which, I am sure, would be accepted is that there is something not quite right with our administration. I do not want to go further than that—I am not in the habit of indulging in anything which may be considered to be cheap criticism. But there is some thing wrong. If when all the potentials are there we are not getting the full dividends from the potentials there are many reasons for it and I think one reason is that the administration does not seem to be able to cope up with this problem. When I say 'administration' administration includes everybody who has got to do with administration both with making decisions and implementing those decisions. I am not prepared to suggest that administration only means those who give orders. Those who give the orders and those who implement them together form the whole, which is called administration I know the Administrative Reforms Commission made their recommendations and they have made their suggestions for reform. I think it would be worth-while if it is possible either for the Minister of Finance, Mr Chavan or, later on may be the Minister of Planning when he speaks in the course of the discussion on the fifth Plan document in this House, to tell us what are the potentialities we have created, to what extent we have succeeded in realising those potentialities and what we are trying to do to realise these potentialities. I am not trying to catch this man or that man and so on. It is a fruitless exercise which does not take us anywhere. I think it would be worth-while for the

Finance Minister or the Planning Minister to make a simple statement; sector by sector, showing what potentialities we have created during the last 25 years and the extent to which we have been able to convert the potentialities or realise the output of goods and services and what remains to be done and how we propose to set about doing it. I think a statement like that, which will be a documented statement without any gloss or without any political slogans or advantage and so on, will give a tremendous amount of confidence to the country because many people feel why it is that we are not going ahead much faster. They say we can go ahead faster, but why are you not? Every body turns round and blames every other person. It is, therefore, necessary for us to find out to what extent we have done and what are the factors. Identify the factors that are standing in the way of our realising the full potentialities.

In this connection, if I may say so—I hope you will forgive me, and I do not want to be political, but you cannot help it; when we are discussing economic matters and economic development you cannot escape a certain amount of political comments—I think one of the things that is standing in the way of full realisation of the potentialities in this country is a fantastic amount of violence and unrest that has seized this country in the course of the last year and a half.

I can understand the situation as it was in 1971 when we had the war and the situation afterwards. I am not again trying to blame any political party. I know this is democracy and there will be elections, and it is the democratic right of every party in the Opposition to try to displace the party in power. The only trouble is, when you are nowhere near displacing the party which is in power, then, all that you do, which is not displacing the party in power, is to make the economic situation much worse, which does not help anybody at all.

I would, therefore, like to suggest one thing that has been standing in the way of the realisation of the full potentialities, and that is, a certain amount of opposition merely for the sake of opposition, opposition for the sake of finding out defects. I do not think anybody would object, and I would welcome it and I am sure the Finance Minister and his Government would welcome it too, but it seems to me at the same time that we are in a situation where we are not living in a wonderful world; that is to say, we have got enemies and we all know we have enemies, people who are jealous all around you. When we won the war and liberated Bangladesh, it has brought more enemies to us than friends, and people are looking at us with very great jealousy. In a situation like this, I do think there is such a thing as responsive role of the Opposition. The situation in which the ruling party finds itself is, the situation of the country at the moment, rightly or wrongly, is that the ruling party is in governance of the country, and, therefore, anything that we say which will make the governance more difficult, more unproductive, more fruitless and more frustrating, is not going to solve the very big economic problems to which my friend, Shri Gopalan, referred in his nice, charming and humorous kind of way in his speech.

Leaving out the political aspect, our biggest headache is prices and it is time we made an attempt to solve the problem of prices. Without solving the problem of production, we can not solve the problem of prices and production takes a little more time. Prices have become the dominent enemy of Indian economic progress. If I may make the suggestion to the Finance Minister, our Budget meets very close scrutiny from the point of view of its relationship with price

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level which has been increasing in the course of the last six or seven years I know prices rise because there is drought but even when there was no drought or when the commodities were in surplus even then the prices were rising.

After all the Fifth Plan is coming next year and the Planning Commission has put forward that something like Rs. 2500 or 2600 crores will be the money which should be raised by the Central Government over the next five years. Probably that amount will increase by another thousand crores because of the Finance Commission's possible awards and a number of other factors. In other words the Finance Minister will have to come again before this House next year with a bill, not for Rs. 320 crores as he had done this year but for Rs. 400 crores. Next time you will not have customs. He went more and more on excise; this time he thought; excise had been beaten sufficiently, and so he turned to customs, which I think was a wise and sensible step because it helps economic self-reliance; incidently it also puts up prices.

The time has now come when the Government should consider this problem seriously. Because I have been saying that there should be a commission to study these taxation proposals, people might think: Dr. Rao has now got a lot of free time and would like to sit on this commission and study the taxation of this country. Nothing of that kind; I want to say this straight away. I have got quite a useful bit of work to do and I am trying to do it. You may ask the Planning Commission to do it. They are taking more and more experts let them take some taxation experts. Let the Planning Commission sit down and have a proper public enquiry into the Indian taxation system; how far we can improve the existing structure of taxation, how much more we can raise without causing inflation.

I know the Finance Minister, out of the generosity of his heart and social impulse says: what can I do if there is deficit financing; I would rather have deficit financing than let people starve. Nobody can disagree with him on that. But at the same time he has also to fulfil a number of objectives of economic policy for which people are not willing to pay and he is not able to make up the gap. Deficit financing has become normal, routine feature of our budgetary system. The very heavy weight to deficit financing and indirect taxation falls not only on consumption commodities but also on intermediate commodities; it falls on cement, it falls on steel and other basic raw materials.

On whom does this incidence fall? I said sometime back that Government itself was paying substantially. The other day I read an article and somebody has said that the Government itself will have to pay more than fifty per cent of the new taxes. We should know how much is the Government paying of this new taxation, how is it affecting production and how is it affecting the prices? We give a lot of export subsidies directly and indirectly; we want to restrict import and consumption and we want expansion of the exports. All this has affected prices. The time has now come when we should keep prices in the forefront of the picture and something should be done by the Government to examine the taxation system and the deficit financing, commodity taxation and even market loans.

I have developed tremendous respect for the Finance Minister. Of course he is an adroit politician but as I said I have developed respect for him in the last year or so as an economist and a financier the way he has been arguing our case before the International Monetary Fund and the exposi-

tion he gave the other day in this House on the international monetary crisis. I am feeling almost jealous, I hope he does not mind it. I was struck by the lucidity and the depth of knowledge with which he was discussing that intricate problem.

So he knows very well as to what he is doing. Last year our market loans would have been about Rs. 250 crores. But, we got Rs. 270 crores more of market loans. Where do they come from? Have they nothing to do with our deficit financing at all? Have they nothing to do with the inflation? About Rs. 500 crores is lying idle. Everybody knows this; Shri Chavan knows this better than I do that we are in such a nice—*kushi*—position for raising market loans. There is something wrong somewhere. Therefore I want to suggest that let us not be carried away by the response of market loans; let us not be carried away by this innocuous deficit financing. Unfortunately, in this House, some time back, a very respectable Finance Minister talked about safe deficit financing and that deficit financing had come to stay as part of the miscellaneous public savings. Let us not be carried away by the indirect taxation. Therefore, I would ask the Finance Minister to ask the Planning Commission to call a meeting or let him call a meeting himself and let there be study groups formed and let them analyse the whole thing before the Fifth Plan comes. We would then be in a position to put the financial house in order and we may be in a position to know the kind of revenue that we can raise.

Then, I want to say one thing more about prices. I do not know whether my suggestion would be acceptable to the Finance Minister or not. Should we not think of having something like a safe limit of deficit financing? By all means, if you want to raise this limit you may do so. But, come before the House and ask for the raising of the limit. At least give us an opportunity in the House to go into the whole of the economic policy of the Government and to know how far these things are being used for productive as well as for non-productive purposes. I would suggest that the limit may be at Rs. 500 crores or whatever may be the safe figure. Let the Finance Minister say that the Government of India accept in principle that this would be the safe limit. They are trying to keep up the minimum limit to meet the objectives.

Then, Sir, I would like to say something about production. I want to congratulate the Finance Minister. I am glad that this time in spite of some of my aggressive socialistic ideas he has left the private sector alone as far as income tax, corporation tax etc. are concerned. I think he has done a good thing in this regard. This is one of the reasons why there is an increase in the production. In fact he has not touched the corporation tax. If things go on like this, then there will be an increase in production and you can make the industry to go on. With all the signs of recovery shown in the last calandar year, I think that he has shown a great deal of courage therein that he will not tax the common man because he is a friend of him. You can take the liberty with your friends. You cannot take the liberty with the persons who are admittedly not your friends. They too have got something to do with the production. They can hold your economy to ransom. Rightly or wrongly, this has happened during the last twentyfive years or so. The position being what it is I think it is necessary for us to see that the production increases by them. From that point of view I think that the budget has done a good thing.

Lastly, I want to say one thing. I have no doubt in my mind that we cannot solve the problem merely by resorting to deficit financing. I do not think at the same time, that the Finance Minister will be able to escape from resorting to the further increase

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in the indirect taxation. It may have to resort to it as it had done in the past. So, there is bound to be an increase in prices. I would suggest to him two important policy matters—one way of dealing with the problem is to increase the supply of various goods that are consumed by the common men and reduce the supply of goods being consumed by the others. If you produce the goods wanted by the commonman this will solve the problem to a little extent. The Approach to the Fifth Plan document says that we shall increase the consumption of the lowest 30 per cent. By at least 40 per cent or 50 per cent and reduce the consumption of top people by something like 15 per cent. This is the broad thesis in the Plan. I would like the Finance Minister to indicate in his reply as to whether he would put a stop to the tax imposed on cement and other building materials and encourage the people to use other local materials? Will he be able to stop the building of houses with more than three bed rooms? Will he tell the conspicauously well-to-do people that for the next 5 or 10 years you should remain where you are and not increase your consumption so that all the increase in the productive capacity will be used for the production of wage goods and consumption goods?

Even with this increase in production of consumption goods, we eannot escape a public distribution system and nationalisation—I do not like the word, but there is no other word which one can use—of the trade in the matters relating to essential goods like cloth, kerosene, edible oils, etc., which the people want very badly and which constitute 80 to 85 per cent of the consumer goods. I know there are many snags and administrative problems which will have to be sorted out. But I do not see any escape from this.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Sir, we have heard two very esteemed colleagues—Shri A. K. Gopalan and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao—on varius aspects of the economy. I am really happy and I agree with every word they have said on the economic situation. Both have rightly pointed out that we as a nation are passing through the worst type of economic and political crisis. We profess socialism and pay lip sympathy to socialist reconstruction and political stability while we are witnessing today economic destruction, political confusion and erosion of democratic values. The national leadership has not merely failed the people but has betrayed the poor. Severe drought conditions and starvation deaths have almost engulfed the nation while strikes, demonstrations, lock-outs, rape and murder have dominated the political scene. Economic stagnation galloping prices growing unemployment and widely prevalently corruption have made the common man's life not only miserable but wholly frustrating. Political stability has been reduced to despotism because of the deteriorating economic situation. We profess socialism but we allow our own consumption rate to grow in geometrical progression. The politician has become a parasite on the nation because he is most unproductive to check the misery of the poor.

Government's fiscal policy has produced cost push and demand-pull inflation which has created an economy of scarcities. There is hardly any item of major consumption whether it is cement, fertiliser, oil, steel, power or coal, where we do not find scarcity. We are very fond of indulging in wishful thinking that it is a temporary phase and the Government leaders are very fond of employing all possible alibis and scapegoats which have outlived their utility because they now impress none. But the Government leaders go on maligning the technocracy, bureaucracy, judiciary and press and the intellectuals. I really do not know what harm they have done to the economy except that they have strengthened the democratic forces, and the credit goes to them if you are not allowed to play with it.

14 hrs.

Dr. Rao has just now pointed out that there is opposition for the sake of opposition and the national leaders have been saying that the opposition is the biggest obstacle and the greatest hurdle in the path of progress of the country, while we all know that the opposition is vital to democratic functioning. Immediately after the 1971 elections I had extended my co-operation and pledged my support to the Prime Minister in any programme to banish poverty and she had assured me that the Government would take all possible resolute steps to move towards eradicating poverty within three years. Now three years have passed. I concede that the Government have taken several steps, but all these steps are negative in character They can never banish poverty because they have already produced very poor results, but they have perpetuated poverty for all times to come. History will judge their performance and certify their bravery only in hoodwinking the nation and bluffing the poor.

Your slogan of *Garibi hatao* has proved to be the biggest fraud ever played on the poor in the history of this country. The poor is cursing the present leadership. I do not know where this will end.

गरीब की हाय मौर शाप हम सब को मिटा देंगे ।

This is a clear warning which I think the national leadership should take note of. Dr. Rao has just now derived a lot of inspiration from the Finance Minister. There is no doubt that the Finance Minister is a man of outstanding qualities. He is a successful politician and a wonderful administrator. He has done excellent job in Defence and Home. But it is also a fact that there is a whispering campaign going on in the country that Shri Y. B. Chavan has miserably failed as the Finance Minister of the country, and people much bigger than Shri Y. B. Chavan are involved in that campaign. Enlightened public opinion may also share this view. If the collective responsibility of the Government has any meaning then he cannot be held responsible for the failure of the Government. It is because of the economic policies and it is the entire Congress Government which has failed. So, it is high time the Government pondered and evaluated their failures so that the economic policies are so re-fashioned as to meet the needs and aspirations of the people. It is obvious that this process cannot last longer because the people are now fed up with the slogans and promises. The common man is rather in a hurry that the goods must be delivered to the poor. The situation is so explosive that it may turn into a nation-wide violent upheaval.

While replying to the budget debate the speech of the Finance Minister this year was a great disappointment because the Finance Minister preferred to remain silent on both the issues of growth and prices. He did not like to elaborate the point that the nation is rapidly moving towards zero growth-rate nor did he say a word on the point that next year also the prices will gallop at the rate of 15 per cent This is the situation which we as a nation must appreciate that the country today is moving back at a rapid pace and that is why one wants to ask the question whether there is any hope for the poor to survive.

The Finance Minister had claimed that the net bank credit is not an essential part of deficit financing. I would like to plead with the Finance Minister that the net bank credit is essentially a part of deficit financing. I know that both the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank agree with this view. Apart from that, even the economic experts of the Ministry of Finance may like to share that view. In this context, I would like to quote from a book to show that this is a very important aspect which should be borne in mind in determining the future policy of the Government.

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

I quote:

"The Reserve Bank of India in its monthly bulletin as well as in its annual publication 'Currency and Finance Report' presents tables on factors affecting money supply with the public. In this, one of the items shown is Reserve Bank of India Net Credit to Government sector. This is derived thus: from (i) the changes in total financial assets (including rupee coins) of the Reserve Bank also called claims on Government, (comprising Reserve Bank's holdings of rupee coins and notes, Reserve Bank's loans and advances to the Government sector, Reserve Bank's holdings of Government securities, including Treasury bills) are deducted; (ii) changes in Government deposits kept with the Bank. This represents the net amount of borrowing by the Central and State Governments from the Reserve Bank to meet their deficits.

This is the concept of deficit financing adopted by the Planning Commission in India since the Third Plan when it presents the pattern of financing public sector, investment outlays; under earlier plans, the concept was different."

Then, the net bank credit in the country has grown at a rather rapid pace. In 1965-66, it was Rs. 512 crores; in 1966-67, it was Rs. 273 crores; in 1967-68, it was Rs. 261 crores; in 1968-69, it was Rs. 359 crores; in 1969-70, it was Rs. 108 crores and in 1971-72, it was Rs. 515 crores. As on January 28, 1972, it was Rs. 6205 crores; as on January 26, 1973, it shot up to Rs. 7446 crores, that is, an increase of Rs. 1241 crores. This one figure, I feel, is one of the major factors responsible for inflation built in our economy. That point has been disputed at times. But let us understand it very clearly that today the net bank credit is one of the major factors responsible for rise in prices. So long as the Government does not have a full control on net bank credit, the process of budgetary deficit by itself cannot help in holding the price line. The Government, generally, says that budgetary deficit should be reduced. But it is not only budgetary deficit but also there must be an emphasis on controlling net bank credit as well.

About the money supply, we all know that the money supply is also shooting up at a very high level. The Planning Commission has consistently said that, in no case, it should be more than 7 per cent a year if the growth rate touches a level of 5.5 per cent. That means, the money supply, in no case, should have exceeded by 2 to 3 per cent in ratio to growth rate last year. While our growth rate last year was only 1.5 per cent, the money supply had gone up by 11.5 per cent. That is one of the major factors today responsible for inflation built in our economy. This year, if the growth rate is likely to be zero per cent or 1 per cent, I will most humbly plead with the hon. Finance Minister that the money supply, in no case, should exceed 3 per cent in the full year if the Government is really keen to hold the price line. The people in the country believe that the Government is really not genuinely interested in holding the price line.

I would just make a few suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao had said about the taxation system. I think, this point has been repeatedly made in this House that the Government should constitute a Taxation Commission which should go into the total functioning of the extent of taxes on various items and their impacts on rise in prices. This point was made last year also. This Commission should also be charged with the responsibility of finding out how to increase the rate of savings because that will ultimately constitute the crux of the entire process of economic development. At the moment, the rate of saving is going down with the result that our economic development is not coming up. Therefore, I would request and urge upon the Government that the

Government should immediately constitute a Taxation and Savings Commission which should elaborate the point as to how exactly the various taxation measures, either in respect of direct or indirect taxes, customs or excise, should be framed while formulating the budget proposals so that they do not have an adverse impact on rise in prices.

Further, though the hon. Finance Minister has given certain incentives in respect of development of industries in the backward areas, we have also talked a great deal about regional imbalances. That is one of our national objectives. I think, the Government should really do something for removing regional imbalances. If we see what the British Government had done in this respect, in Britain, what they had done was that the capital goods, all new machinery and plant, for use of industrial purposes were qualified for a 100 per cent allowance, for the period in which the expenditure is incurred. I would urge on the Government, if they are really keen to do something to improve the position in respect of regional imbalances so that the backward areas or regions or districts are able to come up, they have to give 100 per cent incentives to the industries so that they are attracted to those areas.

Another point which Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao made and with which I am entirely in agreement is that Government should lay a larger emphasis on production of mass consumption goods. This is the basis. If we are not able to produce mass consumption goods like cotton, cloth, sugar and edible oil in respect of which we know that the per capita consumption rate is going down—and that is the sign of growing poverty in the country—I do not think that we can really build any future. Therefore, Government and the Government's total economic machinery should lay greater emphasis on production of mass consumption goods. This is very, very important.

The next point—and this point has been made repeatedly—is that, while formulating the budget, Government should try to raise resources by regeneration of additional wealth rather than having higher tax rates and raising revenues through deficit financing. This is what we have been doing in the last 25 years, and we know what result it has produced. It has produced nothing but black money. We have reached a point—the saturation point—in the notional history where we must raise additional resources by fuller utilisation of installed capacity in the public sector, curbing black money, cutting down unproductive expenditure and streamlining the growth rate, both in industry and in agriculture. If we are not able to do that, it means that we are accepting our failure; it means that we really cannot cope with the situation. This is what I understand. Therefore, Government should seriously think whether they are really in a position to create additional wealth, additional resources, by such forces which do not have an adverse impact on growth or on production.

Industrial growth, we all know, is not showing up. We, as a Party, are not opposed to nationalisation or takeover by Government provided it produces results. But what have we seen? Whenever Government takes over an industry or trade or nationalises anything, in what does it result? Does it really benefit the poor or does it help the economy, that is what everybody should ask. I feel that, whenever an industry is taken over by Government, it always results in loss of production, higher prices and low employment. These are the things which we have seen in respect of every fact of economy, wherever Government has gone into; it has only resulted in higher prices and low production. We have seen that recently in the case of coal-mines. We all know that the thing disappeared from the market, and production does not go up, with the result that the poor man suffers by way of his having to pay higher prices. We have reached a point when the Government must sort of White Paper on its policy of nationalisation or take-over because at the moment there is source every

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where; nobody is interested in putting his money. We have reached a point where we must think about it seriously. Government's policy should be announced in unequivocal terms, so that people may know where they stand. If the Government is convinced that nationalisation has produced results, let all the industries and trade in this country be nationalised. There is nothing wrong in it. But Government should announce its policy so that there is no scare, so that the atmosphere of uncertainty does not create a bad situation in the economy. At the moment, this atmosphere of uncertainty has gone to such an extent that, rather than helping the economy to grow it has brought it to the point of virtual stagnation. There was also a talk recently that Maruti should be nationalised. In this way, there are people who, masquerading as palace guards, are determined to malign and expose the Prime Minister. But the most important question is this: whether nationalisation of any one industry, A or B or C, can really help the economy to grow or whether it will really benefit the poor. I feel that most of the mills and factories in this country have gone sick because they do not really get the required or desired facilities and there is a constant threat which is looming large on the industrial horizon and which has really paralysed the economy. Let the Government think over and present its policy in clear terms so that we really know where we stand.

At the moment we are talking a great deal in terms of professional management. I feel professional management is a must. But professional management does not necessarily mean a degree-holder. Professional management implies vast experience as a co-ordinate or, co-ordination is the biggest art in the industrial management and I feel professional management will certainly go a long way in building the economy. The Government to-day really lacks professional management because there is no co-ordination in the Government functioning. There is no Ministry which is responsible for the co-ordination. I think it is high time that the Prime Minister starts thinking in terms of co-ordination and appoint somebody who can really do this job of co-ordination and produce a growth rate of not less than 10 per cent a year. Of course, the obvious choice may fall on Mr. Chavan or Mr. Dhar but the Prime Minister may like to have Mr. P. N. Haksar. But some-one should be appointed as Minister of Economic Co-ordination. I do not have any objection if he is designated as Deputy Prime Minister, but there must be a person who should be charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating all the economic activities of the Government so that really the growth rate is accelerated and he must accomplish the job. We are not concerned with anything-else but the nation wants the goods to be delivered. How are you going to do it? What is the real point. I feel that so long as our economic decisions are not put under a unified command, the Finance Bill will remain as one more isolated exercise in the series of *ad hoc* policies that certainly characterise this Government's performance.

Lastly, rule of law and decentralisation of economic and political power constitutes the essence of democratic socialism. The Government has gone so totalitarian in its thinking that it has refused to base its policies on sound economic principles. The Government has no alternative but to pray at this moment to Rain God. That is what the Finance Minister did last time. I really do not know whether he believes in God or not but the Government is entirely dependent on the Rain God because the economic policies pursued have resulted only in a virtual famine, run-away inflation and industrial recession. This is the only hope left with the people that if we have better rains, we will have a better Rabi crop and then we will be able to solve the problem. If we do not have rains, naturally everybody knows our future.

The Government have claimed that it is moving rather towards pragmatism. I really do not know what sort of pragmatism the Government is pursuing. If it is so, it is nothing but an ideology of corruption and inefficiency of the ruling clique for what is not so shameful is inept in Government's policies. It is not yet too late to begin streamlining of the economic decision-making. Therefore, I feel that the Prime Minister should better employ her guts and ruthlessness m the national interest, rather than holding to the chair at any cost.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): The budgetary proposals reflect the social and economic objectives of the Government and the country namely, accelerated economic development coupled with greater social justice and accordingly, the Finance Minister has made generous allocations to the various sectors of the economy, more so, for the minimum needs of the people in the rural areas. In doing so, he is confronted with the two main difficulties. One is inflation and the other is raising of the resources. Sir, the Finance Minister gave a correct assessment of the economy as it stands today. He also said about the difficulties that he is faced with for raising resources and for balancing the budget. In part 12 of Part A of his speech, which I consider to be importance, the Finance Minister stated as follows:

> "The immediate tasks for the economy may be summarised as follows Firstly, inflationary pressures have to be contained through a judicious combination of demand management, increased production of basic wage goods and strengthening of the public distribution system."

This is one of the things. One main reason why inflation is there is the increased money supply. From 1964-65 the increased money supply has more than doubled, whereas there has been no corresponding increase in production of goods. It leads to further and further inflation. How can this be contained? Unless you contract this money supply you cannot contain inflation. Secondly, there should be greater restraints on wasteful expenditure, both by the Central Government and the State Governments. Conspicuous consumption has to be restrained. There has been no attempt made in the Budget to impose restriction. *Expenditure Tax* should have been there, but it is not there.

He speaks of strengthening of the public distribution system. Government have done the correct thing in taking over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice. I welcome it. I go one step further and say that Government should have a built-in machinery for all times to come, not only in times of scarcity or war, but in peace-time also, in normal times also. This built-in machinery should be there not only for rice and wheat, but also for all the essential commodities, not only foodgrains, but for all the things the commonman needs, including cloth and basic drugs and so on So, this is my respectful submission. There should be a proper and well-regulated distribution system throughout the country, more so in cities with a population of one lakh and above. Unless this is there there will not be equal and proper distribution throughout the country. After all the deficit in agricultural production may be of the order of 5 per cent or 10 per cent. The distribution is no uneven that all the people do not get it. There should be built-in machinery not only for procurement but for distribution. The Finance Minister continuing said:

> "Secondly, in order to improve growth prospects, vigorous efforts have to be made to increase the rate of savings and investment."

On savings and investment what has been done in the budget? I am glad by 1972-73 the savings are expected to go up to Rs. 300 crores.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

There should be double of this savings, and it should be at least 600 crores or even 1,000 crores, that was originally estimated in the Third Plan. The market loans are taken by the banks mostly. How many citizens take these loans? I want the Finance Minister to tell us as to how many have contributed towards the public market loan of Rs. 500 crores which were floated yesterday? It is only banks who contribute. It is only rich people who could do it. They purchase one bond. They mortgate them with the bank and then repurchase another thing under the new scheme. No additional investment is made. This is what happens. The real savings are the small savings, the investments made by the small people. I would like the Finance Minister to explain this in his reply to the Debate. There should be more savings from the common people. There is the 61 months Fixed Deposit at 7½ per cent interest. Upto Rs. 3,000, this interest is not taxable. I wish to ask: Why cannot he raise this limit to Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000? Those will be real savings. The limit should be raised in respect of these fixed deposits.

Second important thing is about higher exports and restraint on imports. How are higher exports possible? The cost of raw-material is high; certain scarce raw-materials are being imported and the industry is not cost conscious. Therefore, it is not possible to improve the exports to a considerable degree except the traditional items and engineering goods. I am afraid the real increase will not be there.

He also stated that determined efforts are necessary to reduce disparities in income and consumption. Taxation is an instrument whereby disparity between the rich and the poor could be reduced. The tax proposals this year do not tend to achieve this object. Which are the taxation proposals of the Finance Minister this year which are going to reduce the disparities? The Industry has got all that it wanted. They were all Jubilant when they had the budget proposals. In 1957 the Wealth Tax Act was introduced and the wealth of the companies was also taxable which is constitutionally valid. In 1960 this tax was removed by Section 13 of the Finance Act 1960 which says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, no wealth tax shall be payable on the net wealth of a company from 1st April, 1960." But for this Section 13, the 1957 Act still stands. Through the wealth tax you can reduce the assets of the monopoly houses. Unless you try to tackle this problem you are not going to achieve this reduction in disparities of income.

Finally he says about moving towards the goal of an expanding self-reliant economy based on social justice. He has made generous allocation for employment programmes. But how are we going to achieve these objects as long as inflationary pressures are there. The inflationary pressure has been rising slowly from 1960 and now it is at the peak and there is no assurance that the inflationary pressure will be reduced. It is pulling back the economy. There is growth on agricultural and industrial sectors but the growth that we achieve is being pulled back by the inflationary pressures that exist in the country today. The measures taken to contain these inflationary pressures, according to me, are not sufficient and the growth that we may achieve in agricultural and industrial sectors may not be sufficient to lead the economy forward. Something more has to be done. Therefore, the Finance Minister should have a second and deeper look as to how the inflation can be contained. You must see that money supply is contracted; savings are utilised and the burden of taxation is equitably distributed. Now, what has been done. Rs. 31 crores have been raised by direct taxation and Rs. 274 crores by indirect taxation. Indirect taxation means passing on the burden to the con-

sumer. The money given to the employees by way of dearness allowance results in rise of prices. Therefore, the policy of giving more dearnes allowance while not being able to produce more will not achieve the object which the government has in view. Production has to be increased. The two enemies for the growth of the economy are: inflation and population. These two have to be contained. We have not been able to contain the population growth as much as we would like to and similarly we have not been able to contain inflation also. I am not, however, pessimistic. With a good kharif crop, I am sure that our economy will be able to absorb not only Rs. 85 crores uncovered deficit financing but also about Rs. 200 crores which Government may have to pay for implementing the Pay Commission's recommendations, and it will certainly be able to go forward. But then, some steps have to be taken.

First, we must strengthen and have a built-in machinery for procurement and distribution of essential commodities so that the common man and the middle class man and the weaker sections will be in a position to have the goods which they want.

One of the main reasons why the economy has not been progressing as much as we would like it to is the lack of growth of the public sector. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has given to the public sector a major role to play. But the public sector has not expanded as much as it should have done, while the private sector has been allowed to grow and it has grown into disproportionate size so that it has now become a monster. which we are trying to contain but we are not able to contain; there has been monopolistic growth and we want to contain it and break up these conglomerates, but we are not able to do it. The only way to check the growth of monopolies is the expansion of the public sector in a big way. All the basic industries must be in the public sector. Either Government may like to nationalise the existing industries or they should start new industries, but the basic industries must be in the public sector; then only the public sector can control the growth of the economy and it can reach commanding heights and lead the economy farward on an even basic.

I do not want to criticise the individual budget proposals or the concessions which the Finance Minister has given which he thinks would help particular industries and so on.

In conclusion, I would say that the economy would certainly go forward and the prices are bound to get stabilised by the end of the year, provided the kharif crop would be good so that as a result of it, the inflationary pressurces also may come down to some extent and the people will not feel the harshness of the rise in prices.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I have had the occasion to listen to very learned speeches on this Finance Bill, espcially the one from the leader of the CPM group, namely Shri A. K. Gopalan, and also the ones from the two Raos from our side.

The burden of song of the Opposition including Shri A. K. Gopalan has been that for the development of a healthy parliamentary democracy, the Opposition must be strengthened and their criticism must be taken very seriously. After the mid-term elections, it looks as if the position of the Opposition parties or groups in the Lok Sabha is such that they have lost complete hope of ever coming into power. The criticism of the Opposition in a healthy parliamentary democracy has to be on very healthy grounds so as to improve the working of the Government and better the lot of the masses for which the Government has given a pledge and the party has come into power.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

When I look at the speeches of that have been made on various occasions, I do not think any serious problem has been brought to the fore in the Lok Sabha by the Opposition. Instead of acting as an effective Opposition to strengthen parliamentary democracy, I think some of the Opposition parties have done a great disservice to it. The matters focussed before the public through Parliament must have a lasting impact on the people of the country. This year has been a critical as well as crucial year. Many economic, social and political problems have come up and Government have to face them courageously and find solutions to every one of them.

To keep up a healthy parliamentary democracy not only the role of the Opposition but the role of the press also is great and important. But how has that role been played? Take, for instance, the issue of the takeover of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. If we analyse the factors objectively and dispassionately, it is not such a revolutionary thing that Government have undertaken when they decided on takeover of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. But the distorted picture sought to be painted by the Opposition and some of the monopoly press is doing a great disservice to the country and the people. Nobody can ignore how the people who were carrying on this trade for generations together—I am speaking only of a few individuals—have played with the lives of millions and millions of our people. Can we deny that there has been wholesale adulteration of foodgrains? How many innocent people have had to play with their lives in order to satisfy certain vested interests in this country? When Government took up the responsibility of feeding the millions of the people, they thought that these essential commodities should not be in the hands of a few individuals who can hold the whole nation to ransom. Hence the takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains. But how is it being received? It is being given a distorted picture by some Opposition parties as well as some of the monopoly press. Everyday if you open the newspaper, you will find the bad side presented, a side which is not akin to realities. People are fed on false impressions of this challenging task the Government have undertaken.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सभापति जी : सदन मे गणपूर्ति नही है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung...Now, the quorum is there. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah may continue

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, speaking about the economic position that is prevailing in the country, it requires a lot of courage for a Finance Minister to steer clear of the impediments in the way of economic progress of the country. The Home Minister also, with his rugged common sense, I am sure, will be able to get over these difficulties. One thing I wanted to highlight. The economic situation, as it is, is being bedevilled by many maladies and it is high time that the Government took note of these things and tried to put the economy on sound and right lines.

In spite of the fact that so many taxation measures have been taken to curb monopoly and also to curb certain vested interests who have taken advantage of the situation in the country, we are yet to find suitable measures to see that this black money is checked. As a matter of fact, there is a parallel economy running and black money is galore in the country and it is one of the reasons for the inflationary trends in our economy. Secondly, if I remember aright, two or three years back, I raised the point here about the forged currency circulating in this country. Mr. Ganesh, if I remember correctly, said that there were a few places wher this forgd currency existed but that it was not that much enormous as to affect the economy of the country. But I would submit to the Minister of State, Mr. Ganesh,

that it is not so. In our practical day-to-day life, we see people becoming rich overnight; thy do not do any business and they do not have any business acumen, but overnight they have become rich and are constructing cinema theatres and running buses and have become fabulously rich. The common talk is that they have indulged in forged currency. I do not know how many crores of this forged currency are getting circulated; it is also one of the reasons for the inflationary trend in our economy. Tax evasion is leading to this paralleled economy of black money and forged currency. These are having a painful influence an our economic structure. A method has to be found out to check these things and to see that these elments are eliminated from our economic life.

Another factor about the economic situation which I want to point out is the defect in our distribution system. We have taken up the stupendous task of wholesale trading in foodgrains, and we are having a monopoly hold over the distribution of other essential commodities like cement, kerosene, diesel oil, petrol and also, to some extent, textiles.

We see that what we cannot get at fair price, we could get in plenty at the black market price. Buildings are coming up in large numbers in cities, with cement and steel bought at black market price whereas the poor farmer is denied these things to pursue agriculture. It is a paradox. What is the Government doing to right this wrong? There is a power cut and the farmers are denied power for agriculture purpose. It has become an All India phenomenon, be it Andhra or Kerala or Madras. One State imposes 50 per cent cut while another imposes 75 per cent. The worst sufferers are the farmers and persons engaged in small scale industry. The price of diesel oil is skyrocketing and people are indulging in all sorts of malpractices. Diesel is available in plenty, only one has to pay black market prices.

These are the maladies which the Government had to put down with an iron hand. Unless that is done, the situation in which the rich people become richer and the poor, poorer will continue. The regional imbalances are also growing every day. After 25 years of Independence, nothing concrete has been done to remove economic disparities and regional imbalances. Disparities are growing wider, especially in areas affected by drought and adverse seasonal conditions. The impact of Governmental policies had not been felt there; the incentives given to people to start industries in such areas had not produced results in the way they should have because the infrastructure are not there. Some persons take licence in the name of X, Y or Z. They are bogus licences and they benefit enormously. The local people do not get the benefit. The regional imbalances and backward areas remain as they were 25 years back. This should be looked into as quickly as possible. Unless that is done disparities will grow and the economy also will suffer.

I said the power shortage had become an All India phenomenon. There is force in the criticism on the floor of the House: could not this have been anticipated? What were the planners doing all these years? Power generation should have been planned to meet the growing needs of our people. The days of hydel projects are gone. But in some places only such projects can give us the benefit. But such projects are not attended to. In my constituency, there is a big hydel project, Srisailam project. Work had been sanctioned a few years back; still it has not come up. The estimates had gone from Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 75 crores; God alone knows how many more crores it would have cost when it is actually completed? Such projects which give—immediate benefit and which will also be instrumental in bringing down regional disparities should be taken, if need be even outside the Plan.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Power not only helps the industrial growth but it also helps the agricultural growth. Growth of agriculture in our economy will go a long way to bring down the regional disparity.

Coming to the State of Andhra Pradesh, of course, we have had experience in the President's Rule in that State. That was because of an agitation for a separate State. And I am glad that better counsels have prevailed on them and normalcy is returned there. I hope that the leaders of both the regions will come together and evolve a certain broad consensus within the framework of an integrated State and see that a popular Government is restored there as early as possible.

I strongly urge that this time either the Prime Minister or the central leadership should not be involved. After all it is the primary duty of the leaders of that area to come to a sort of an agreement. I am glad that the leaders of Telengana are coming forward with a declaration that whatever may be the impediments or irritants that come in the way of an integrated State, they should be removed. We all welcome such a gesture and I feel that the good will and mutual understanding for a common formula or consensus may be evolved so that the Andhra Pradesh will remain as an integrated State and will be able to play a very useful role in the affairs of this country. I want to lay stress on one more point That is about drinking water There is scarcity of drinking water prevailing in the country That is because of successive failure of monsoons. And the problem has become more acute now in spite of the efforts made by the government for implementing the schemes. I have a doubt in my mind that the burreaucracy does not want the schemes to be implemented properly. They are not behaving well. They do not want to implement the scheme envisaged by the Government. They are only worried about their seniority. I feel that it will be better if steps are taken earlier to see that the guaranteed tenure of office that is being given to these bureaucrats is being taken out of the Constitution. They must be made responsible. The principle of hire and fire has to be accepted. And they must be accounted for the failure in regard to the government's policy.

As regards the social welfare programmes, the hon. Minister in charge of Social Welfare and Education imposed a drastic cut for implementing the social welfare programmes. There are vast numbers—millions and millions—of harijans/adivasis and other backward people who do not even find an inch of space to live on leave alone the housing and other programmes Some State Governments have, of course, under taken big programmes in this regard I welcome them. But that is not enough For centuries together these downtrodden and depressed people had been neglected. Unless they are being guaranteed the minimum necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter, we cannot call ourselves that we are an independent nation What have be done for these people anything substantially over these twentyfive years? Great stress has got to be laid on social welfare activities. Unless we take immediate and effective steps. We will not be able to bring socialism in this country.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan); Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri A. K. Gopalan, at the outset, said that our country is facing an economic crisis. I am entirely in agreement with his statement that our country is facing an economic crisis unprecedented in the history since our country attained its independence in 1947.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair.*]

There are distinctive signs of deterioration in our economy during

the last three years or so. That is evident from the speeches made by the hon. Members about the rate of growth. According to the published figures, the rate of growth of our national income was 5.3 per cent in the year 1969-70 but that was 4.7 per cent in the year 1970-71, 4 per cent in the year 1971-72 and 1.5 per cent in the year 1972-73. Under the present circumstances, I am afraid it will not be better in 1973-74, which is the last year of the fourth plan. The rate of growth of national income envisaged in the fourth plan was 5.5 per cent. This targeted rate high-sounding slogans like *garibi hatao* and bungling on the part of the ruling party. The steady decline in the rate of growth of our national income was due mainly to the continuous decline in the targeted rate of growth of agricultural and industrial sectors. The House will remember the much publicised greed revolution. Government said at one time that the country had attained self-sufficiency in foodgrains and it should not be necessary for our country to depend on imports from other countries like the USA.

Out of the total installed capacity of power generation, not more than 40 per cent has been utilised. If it has been utilised to the extent of at least 60 per cent, our country would have been saved from the acute shortage of power. In Gujarat, there is only thermal and atomic power generation. But the installed capacity has not been utilised to the maximum, with the result Gujarat is suffering from acute power shortage.

The food position is also very bad. There is shortage of foodgrains and starvation deaths are taking place. There have been four starvation deaths in South Gujarat. Reports have been received of food riots in some States, particularly Maharashtra and Gujarat, where people were killed by bullets instead of being given foodgrains. Hungry men are angry men and it is but natural that they would rise in revolt and cannot be suppressed by bullets. It can only be suppressed by giving them food.

Dr. Rao said that we should not blame the Government for drought, famine or floods. Everybody knows these are natural calamities and Government has no control over them. But the Government has got the convenient excuse to attribute the shortage of goodgrains to floods in some parts and drought in the other parts. Is it not one of the main objectives of our planning to see that our country should be free from the vagaries of the monsoon and to provide alternative sources of power and irrigation?

We know that the waters of our big rivers Brahmaputra, Ganga, Godavari and Narmada are going waste to the sea and there are inter-State disputes about the sharing of river waters by each State. The Government have failed to play an effective role as a co-ordinating authority and they have failed to solve the problem of river waters in general and the Narmada waters in particular.

15 hrs.

Coming to deficit financing, which is the main cause of inflation, the Finance Minister has said that at the end of 1973-74 it is likely that the deficit financing will be Rs. 85 crores. The statement is qualified by certain conditions. If that be so, why not give the correct figures based on best estimates of the extent of deficit financing? Why fool the public by giving the low figure of Rs. 85 crores? Here I would like to quote the former Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, who said:

> "If a deficit of Rs. 252 crores can amount to Rs. 550 crores in spite of the buoyancy of Rs. 718 crores in resources, there is no knowing what the actual deficit will be in 1973-74. The figure of Rs. 85 crores is plainly illusory."

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

The overall deficit financing in our country in 1969-70 was Rs. 58 crores, in 1970-71 it was Rs. 431 crores, in 1971-72 it rose to Rs. 710 crores and in 1972-73 it rose to Rs. 971 crores. I would like to quote the former Finance Minister again:

> "Previously it had always been possible to reduce the anticipated budget deficit by better economy, increased tax recovery or other measures. But since 1971-72 there is a tendency to increase the deficit financing as the year progresses so that it is not possible to tell what would be the deficit at the end of the financial year."

This is the position.

Coming to the rise in prices, there is a lot of black money in circulation, there is wasteful spending by the Government and there is a steady increase in the money supply with the public without commensurate production in the country with the result that there is inflation and consequent rise in prices. The Reserve Bank of India has observed in the *Financial and Economic Review*, February, 1973 issue that "as compared to the level a year ago, the general price index was higher by 15.3 per cent." This Reserve Bank bulletin refers to the wholesale prices. There is no record regarding the retail prices. We are all feeling the pinch of higher prices, particularly of essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, sugar etc. The common man judges the Government not by slogans, not by lofty professions but by the action the Government have taken to provide them at reasonable prices the essential commodities of life.

Now, I would like to say about the problem of unemployment. This is also another disturbing feature of our economy because unemployment is growing year after year. The number of unemployed people on the live registers of employment exchanges has increased from 4 million in 1970 to 5.1 million in 1971 and to 6.9 million in 1972. As we all know, the actual unemployment is much more than what is registered with the employment exchanges. This does not take into account a large number of under-employed people, particularly in the rural areas.

In this regard, the Bulletin of Reserve Bank of India has observed:

> "Reflecting the Government's concern for social justice, a sum of Rs. 100 crores is provided for crash programme for creating employment opportunities for half a million educated persons in addition to continuing the provision of Rs. 125 crores for special welfare schemes introduced in 1972-73."

But a pertinent question is: How much of this provision has been actually utilised and what is the impact which it has produced on the problem of unemployment? The Reports show that a number of States have not been in a position to utilise the allotment made to them fully. It is no use making a paper provision in the Budget

We are complaining of indiscipline among student community But the youngesters are a disillusioned and frustarted lot. They feel that a university degree is a scrap of paper and will not give any employment to them

, Then, the Government shows lip-sympathy to small farmers. But what is the actual performance? In the same Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, the earlier Report says:

> "Of the total outlay of Rs. 67.50 crores provided for in the Fourth Plan, hardly 20 per cent was released by the Government to the smaller farmers development agencies upto October, 1972. Further, the agencies had yet to utilise about one-third of the amount thus released."

This is the position. In a nutshell, the *garibi hatao* programme of the Government has failed miserably. The *garib* has remained *garib*—it has not become un-*garib* as yet. Therefore, the Government should read the writing on the wall: You can fool some people for all time, all people for some time but not all people for all time.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister a few questions regarding labour for his sympathetic consideration. One question is regarding the claim of provident fund accumulation of the worker who is dead. The claimant is required to produce an estate duty clearance certificate if the amount exceeds Rs. 5000. Everybody knows that industrial workers working in mines or in plantations or in factories are not rich people. So, if they are exempted from producing estate duty clearance certificate, then they will get a great relief from visiting income-tax offices and from paying fees to income-tax experts. Another thing is that the worker who is retrenched is required to pay income-tax on the amount of retrechment compensation paid to him under I.D. Act. The compensation is given to him because he loses his job. Therefore, he should be exempted from paying income-tax in such cases.

Another problem is this. Due to rise in prices, the workers in larger industrial centres get a higher quantum of dearness allowance as it is connected with the cost of living index. But in such cases the workers are required to pay income-tax which results in reduction of their emoluments. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to exempt the workers from paying income-tax in such cases. The office-bearers of Ahmedabad Textile Labourers Association have represented this case to the hon. Finance Minister. I hope, the Minister will look into the matter and decide it in their favour.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यहां पर जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए आपके माध्यम से अपने कुछ विचारो को यहां पर रखना चाहता हू । मैंने बहुत गौर से इस सदन मे विपक्षी दल के नेता श्री गोपालन जी, तथा अपने दल के डा० राव साहब और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुना । उन्होंने बडी सयत भाषा मे विद्वत्तापूर्वक देश की अर्थ नीति, आर्थिक सकट, मूल्य वृद्धि आदि अनेक बातों पर अपनी अपनी राय और अपने सुझाव जाहिर किए है । मैं आपके माध्यम से छोटी-छोटी बातो की ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिनका सम्बन्ध देश की सामान्य ग्रामीण जनता से है ।

इसमे कोई सन्देह नही है कि देश मे गरीबी है, देश मे बेकारी है, उपज की कमी है और उपज की कमी के कारण देश मे महंगाई है —चाहे कृषि क्षेत्र मे या औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में—यह सारी बाते है लेकिन हमने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के दृष्टिकोण से समाजवादी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया । हमने और भी चीजो का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया । लेकिन मैं सर्वप्रथम वित्त मत्री जी का ध्यान राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हू । राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों से वास्तव मे कृषि के क्षेत्र मे छोटे किसानों तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानो को जितने लाभ की आशा की गई थी यह नही मिल रहा है । उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि बैंको से कर्ज लेने के जो तरीके है, जो प्रोसीजर है, एव नियम है उनके अन्तर्गत किसानों को जल्दी से कर्जा नही मिल पाता है और न समय पर ही मिल पाता है। मैं इस सन्दर्भ मे कुछ सुझाव माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी को देना चाहता हूं । आपने छोटे तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों को कर्ज देने की जो व्यवस्था की है वह उनकी जमीन के मूल्य एवं आवश्यकता पर दिया जाता है । जमीदारी

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

उन्मूलन के पश्चात भूमि सम्बन्धी सारे रिकार्ड कि किसके पास कितनी जमीन है, वह आपके हाथ में है—चाहे राज्य सरकार के हाथ में हो या आपके हाथ में हो परन्तु वह आपके नियन्त्रण में है। उन रिकार्डस के आधार पर यह सर्वविति है कि छोटे किसानों अथवा मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों के पास कितनी कितनी जमीन है और उसका सारा लेखा-जोखा आप के पास है। मैं चाहता हू उन सारी जमीनों का आप मूल्याकन करायें कि वह कितने रुपये की सम्पत्ति है और प्रत्येक किसान को वर्ष मे कितने अल्पकालीन, कितने मध्यकालीन कर्ज की आवश्यकता होगी उसी के आधार पर आप उन छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों को कर्ज दें चाहे वह खाद के लिए हो, बीज के लिए हो, पानी के लिए हो, औजार के लिए हो या पंपिंग सेट के लिए हो अथवा बैल खरीदने के लिए। इस लिए आप उन जमीनो का मूल्याकन कराये। आप हर ब्लाक में किसी न किसी बैंक की शाखा खोल रहे हैं तो उस ब्लाक के सारे किसानो की सूची आपके पास हो इसके साथ साथ साथ हर किसान को एक पास बुक मिल जाये। इस आधार पर साल मे निर्धारित कर्ज की राशि उसको आप समय पर देते जायें। इस प्रकार से किसान इस सुविधा का आसानी से लाभ उठा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हू माननीय वित्त मन्त्री को इस पर गौर करना चाहिए या फिर इससे भी कोई और सुलभ तरीका हो तो उसको अपनाना चाहिए। जमीन के मूल्यांकन एव कर्ज की राशि निर्धारण म राज्य सरकार के राजस्व और कृषि विभाग से मदद ले कर निश्चित करावे।

मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूं कि मैं अभी अपने गाव गया था, वहा पर पांच किसानों ने कर्ज के लिए दरख्वास्त दी थी क्रैश प्रोग्राम में पंपिंग सेट्स के लिए, तीन महीने तक वह दौडते रहे लेकिन उनको कोई सफलता नहीं मिली। जब मैं वहां पहुचा तो मैं भी तीन चार दिन तक परेशान रहा, ब्लाक और बैंक में दौड़ा फिर भी पांच मे से केवल दो को कर्ज दिलवा सका और तीन परेशान होकर हट गए तो यह स्थिति है कि एक किसान को 3-4 महीने लग जाते हैं फिर भी सफलता नही मिलती। यह बात मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। यदि इतनी परेशानी के बाद किसान को कर्ज मिलेगा तो जिस उत्पादन वृद्धि की हम आशा करते है, जिस हरित क्रांति की हम बात करते हैं, देश को अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाने की बात सोचते हैं उसमे हम कैसे सफल हो सकते है ? इस लिए मैं समझता हू जबतक आप छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानो के लिए सुलभ तरीके से कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था नही करेंगे तब तक सफलता नही मिलेगी। किसानो के लिए दो तरह के कर्ज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए—मध्यकालीन और अल्पकालीन। अल्पकालीन कर्ज मे खाद, बीज इत्यादि के लिए राशि तय कर दी जाये तथा मध्यकालीन कर्ज के लिए पम्प, बैल कुऐं, सिंचाई आदि साधनो के लिए राशि तय कर दी जाये। किसानो को पासबुक उसी निर्धारित राशि की मिल जाये तथा अपनी जमीन के आधार पर किसान बैंक में जाये और कर्ज प्राप्त करें उसकी जमीन आपके यहा मार्गेज रहती है, वह अपनी जमीन बेचता नही है, उसी जमीन पर ही कर्ज देना हैं उसके बाद भी यदि आप उसको परेशान करके कर्ज देंगे तो उससे जो आपका मकसद है कि राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों के माध्यम से किसानो को तथा छोटे उद्योग वालो को कर्ज देकर उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये उसमे सफलता नही मिल सकती है। किसानो को सुलभ तरीके से कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था से ही आप इसमे सफल हो सकते है। मेरा सुझाव है माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। आप जानते हैं मैं बिहार से आता हूं। माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर बिजली की कमी की बड़ी चर्चा

की है। बिजली की सभी जगह पर बड़ी कमी है। बिहार की स्थिति तो और भी दयनीय है। हमारे बिहार में 67,665 गांव है जिनमें से केवल 16 प्रतिशत गांवों का ही विद्युतिकरण किया गया है इन 16 प्रतिशत गांवों में उन गांवों को भी जोड़ लिया गया है जिनके पास से होकर बिजली की लाइन तो गई है परन्तु कुओं के लिए बिजली की लाइन नहीं मिली है। इसके बाद आप बिहार के आकड़े देखें कि बिहार में औसतन 67 यूनिट प्रति व्यक्ति का कजम्शन है जिसमें नार्थ बिहार में केवल 10 यनिट प्रतिव्यक्ति ही खपत है। कारण यह है कि वहा पर पावर पैदा ही नहीं होती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि लोग पावर लेना नहीं चाहते हैं बल्कि पावर पैदा ही नहीं होती है। आपको चाहिए कि वहां पर ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट करें। जहा तक इन्वेस्टमेंट का सवाल है, बिहार में 36 रु० पर-कैपिटा है जबकि पजाब में 91 रुपये, हरयाणा में 82 रुपये, तमिलनाडु में 52 रुपये और महाराष्ट्र में 61 रुपये। बिहार में केवल 36 रुपये हैं। यह 1968-69 की फीगर्स है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि गर्मी के जमाने में हमने किसानों को 2-2-, 3-3 फसलें उगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया, उन बेचारों ने खेतों में गन्ना, धान, मकई, आदि फसलें लगाई लेकिन बिजली की कमी के कारण उनकी पूंजी डूबती जा रही है।

मझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि बिहार में रूरलइलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन बोर्ड के मौजूदा चेयरमैन श्री बी एन झोजा जी ने बहुत अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं लेकिन उनको न बिहार की सरकार से अच्छी मदद मिल रही है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार से मदद मिल रही है। उन्होंने बड़े योजनाबद्ध तरीके से काम चलाया है। उनका एक प्रपोजल पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपये का आया है। 1973-1974 में तत्काल उनको कितनी राशि की जरूरत है इस सम्बन्ध में भी उन्होंने जो प्रपोजल भेजा है वह 17 करोड़ रुपये का है जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पहुंचा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि तत्काल उन्होंने जो 17 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है, क्योंकि सभापति जी, आप जानते है कि पतरातू और बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की जितनी कैपीसिटी है उतना वह काम नहीं कर रहा है। उस का विस्तार और मरम्मत करने की जरूरत है। जितनी बिजली की जरूरत है उतनी पैदा नहीं होती, और जो कैपीसिटी है उसके अनुसार काम नहीं हो रहा है। इन सबकी देख भाल करने के लिए और साथ साथ जो गांवो का विद्युतीकरण करने की केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीम है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये, उन्होंने 17 करोड़ रुपयें की मांग की है, जिस को शीघ्र स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, उस की परकैपिटा इन्कम सब से नीचे है और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा योजना आयोग ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि पिछड़े राज्यों का पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए अधिक सहायता दी जायेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस निर्णय के अनुसार यह मानना होगा कि बिहार की गरीबी के कारण बिहार सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, उसके अपने रिसोर्सेज से वह काम नहीं हो सकता है जितना आप चाहते है, इस लिए बिहार के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिये और उचित आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध करनी चाहिये। जितने पिछड़े राज्य है उन का अगर विशेष रूप से धन देकर अगर आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। बढ़े हुए क्षेत्रों को और आगे बढ़ाते जाये और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास ना किया जाय, इस तरह से देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इस लिये जितने पिछड़े हुए राज्य है उन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्र को विशेष रूप से कदम उठाने चाहिए। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इन्होंने निर्णय लिया है, उस आधार पर मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार में विद्युतीकरण के लिये, सिचाई के लिये जो योजनायें है उन को कार्यन्वित करने के लिये जो धन राशि की आवश्यकता है

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उस को देने का आप प्रबन्ध करें। साथ ही साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार के अन्दर पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर का कम से कम दो बिजली पैदा करने वाले वर्तमान केन्द्र, जैसे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन पतरातू है, बरौनी है, इन दोनो का विस्तार करे, और तेनू घाट मे हायड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक और कटिहार मे थर्मल पावर विद्युत उत्पादन के लिये नये पावर स्टेशन बनाने चाहिये थे, लेकिन अभी तक उसके सबध मे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई घोषणा नही की है जबकि देश के दूसरे क्षेत्रो मे जो पहले से ही आगे बढे हुये है उनके बारे में घोषणा हो गयी कि कहा-कहा क्या बनेगा। लेकिन बिहार मे अभी तक इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नही लिया गया है जबकि प्रपोजल बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेज दी है। मै समझता हू कि यह बिहार के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि बिहार के अन्दर तेन घाट मे हायड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक पावर स्टेशन और कटिहार मे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की जो बात है उसकी स्वीकृति अविलम्ब देने की केन्द्रीय सरकार कृपा करे और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धन देकर उसको बनाये ताकि बिहार अपनी आर्थिक हालत को सुधार सके। बिहार सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति अपने बल पर इन योजनाओ को पूरा करने की नही है।

सभापति जी बिहार में आप जानते है आफडे देखें स्थायी रूप मे सिचाई के लिये बिहार मे बहुत कम नहरे बन पायी है। भगर्भ के पानी मे अधिक अन्न उत्पादन बढाने का काम करना है। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि स्टेट ट्यूबवैल्स और बोरिंग की व्यवस्था चल रही है। लेकिन यह सारा निर्भर करता है विद्युत पर। इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि विद्युत के मामले मे बिहार को अधिक धन राशि दे।

सभापति जी, आप जानते है मै गया के नवादा ससदीय क्षेत्र जो अब स्वत एक जिला बन गया है, से आता हू जिसकी एक एक इच जमीन की सिचाई के लिए स्थायी रूप से पानी मिल सकता है यदि मुहाने रिजबायर स्कीम, अपर सकरी स्कीम, तिलैया डायवर्जन स्कीम और नार्थ कोइल डैम स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाये। लेकिन खेद है कि 10, 12 साल से ये स्कीमे इन्वैस्टीगेशन मे पडी हुई है। मै चाहता हू कि उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये। अगर ऐसा नही करेगे तो देश अन्न के मामले मे कभी भी स्वावलम्बी नही हो सकता। इन योजनाओ से सिर्फ गया, नवादा और औरगाबाद जिलो को ही लाभ मिलेगा ऐसी बात नही इस से पटना, नालन्दा, रोहतास, भोजपुर तथा पालामा जिले लाभान्वित होगे।

सभापति जी, इस समय बिहार के अन्दर लाखो लोग बेकार हो गय है खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में लोग बेकार हो गय है। जो पढे लिखे बेकार है उनकी बात तो अलग गावो के लोग भी जो खेतीहर मजदूर है कोयले के दाम बढ जाने से बेकार हो गये है। आप जानते है कि कोयला इस समय 8 रु० 10 रु० प्रति मन बिक रहा है जिसके कारण इस वक्त जो खेतीहर मजदूर होत थे खेत मे छट्टी के बाद मार्च से जून के महीने मे गावो मे ईट बनाते थे और अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाते थे। लेकिन कोयले के मूल्य म वृद्धि और कमी के कारण ईट बनाने का काम बिहार के अन्दर बद हो गया है जिस से चलते लाखो मजदूर जो काम पाते थे तीन महीने म वे सब बेकार है और उनके सामने भुखमरी का सवाल है

इसी तरह से पेय जल की समस्या भी विकट समस्या है। हाहाकार मचा हुआ है कूओ मे पानी सूख गया है। उन के पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था करनी है। बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध मे मुझे यह कहना है कि जो अब तक हमारी रोजगार और नौकरी देने की नीति है उस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम को देखना पडेगा कि पढे लिखे लोगो के सामने इजीनियरो के सामने रोजी रोटी का सवाल है, एक आदमी

के पास जमीन है या जीवन यापन के दूसरे साधन है, और एक आदमी के पास कोई साधन नहीं है । तो हमारी नीति नौकरी के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि जिस के पास कोई दूसरा साधन नही है ऐसे व्यक्तियों को योग्यता के मुताबिक नौकरी मे पहले लेने के लिये नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नही करेंगे तो देश के अन्दर वही हाल होगा कि कोई खाते खाते मरेगा , कोई खाने बगैर मरेगा । इस लिये यह दृष्टिकोण हमे अपनाना होगा ।

अन्त में वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान एक खास बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हू और वह यह कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको के अलावा कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से किसानो को ऋण दिया जाता है। मैं बिहार की काआपरेटिव के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हू कि वह चाहे बिहार कोआपरेटिव बैंक हो, लैंड मार्गेज बेंक हो या स्टेट बेंक कोआपरेटिव बैंक हो, ये व्यक्ति विशेष की सस्थाये बन गई हैं । उन से किसानो को लाभ नही हो रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के सम्बन्ध मे एक कमेटी बनायें जो जाच करे कि तथा सहकारिता का जो लक्ष्य है ग्राम जनता की सहायता करने का तथा ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकास का, उस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर सके और राज्य की सहकारी संस्थाएं ग्राम ग्रामीण जनता की सस्था बन सके । अभी तक बिहार राज्य मे सहकारी सस्थायें व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति विशेष वर्ग की सस्था बनी हुई है । आप के दिये गये रुपये का दुरुयोग हो रहा है तथा भ्रष्टाचार का अखाडा बना हुआ है ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. We are passing through a period of transition—a transition from a feudal and capitalist economy to a socialist one. This process is really a very hard and strenuous process and today the take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains is part of this process of marching from a feudal economy to a socialist one.

I do not know how many times the word '*garibi hatao*' has been mentioned from the Opposition benches. It seems they are obsessed very much with this word. Whatever, I understand so far as our policies and programmes are concerned we stand committed to this programme of removing poverty from this country where more than 41 per cent of the population live below poverty line. That is a challenging task before us. If at all we have not been able to succeed to a certain extent we are moving in that direction and we hope that we shall have to fulfil the programmes that we have placed before us so far as removal of poverty from this country is concerned.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister some of the salient aspects which are really disturbing our economy today I think that our whole economy is a kind of a loan economy that we have built up in this country. The total amount of Central loans outstanding against the States as on 31st March, 1971 comes to Rs. 6,400 crores, and if we add the figures for 1972-73, it would already cross the mark of Rs 00 crores. Similarly, the total foreign debt outstanding against the Government of India today is nearly Rs 8000 crores Sir you may be aware that many State Governments including the Orissa Government have been writing from time to time to the Central Government that just as the Government of India are asking the aid-giving agencies all over the world to reschedule their debts, the Government of India also should reschedule their debts to the Central Government or else to write them off; when it comes to Rs 8000 crores probably, by no stretch of imagination can any State Government be expected to pay the amount.

I am glad that the Finance Ministry has referred this matter to the Sixth Finance Commission, and we hope that the commission will give substantial thought and deep consideration to this problem which the State Governments have placed before them. What

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I am worried about is this. I feel that this budget should have provided a very strong base for the Fifth Plan because we are going to the Fifth Plan next year. Therefore, we shall have to consider whether this year we have provided a very strong base for the Fifth Plan to take-off or a very weak base only. When we analyse this, we should not forget that the capitalist economies and their international organisations and their agencies, including the vested interests in this country itself, are making surreptitious efforts to weaken our will to achieve self-reliance and also to go ahead with our programmes of economic development, and they are advancing theories and ideas which would defeat our whole purpose and our attempt to move in that direction.

In the First Plan, deficit financing was Rs. 333 crores. In the Second Plan, it went up to Rs. 954 crores, and in the Third Plan, it went up to Rs. 1153 crores. The total deficit financing by the Centre and the States in the first three years of the Fourth Plan amounted to Rs. 1127 crores which exceeds the entire Third Plan deficit financing. As I could think of it, for the Fourth Plan, perhaps we are going to have another deficit financing of Rs. 700 crores for the last two years of the Fourth Plan, and naturally the total would come to Rs. 2000 crores of deficit financing in short period of five years. This is one of the biggest obstacles so far as our economic growth is concerned and so far as checking the price rise is concerned. Had this been invested in productive activities in this country, we could have had so much of goods and services in this country that we would not have had to take recourse to this order of deficit financing and this problem of price rise would not have assumed the proportions that it has assumed today.

Another feature which is also very disturbing is the amounts that we are raising by public loans from the banks and lending institutions, because all this money is being spent on unproductive items and not for producing items of consumption. The net additional bank credit to the Government sector in 1971-72 was Rs. 1025 crores as against Rs. 511 crores in 1970-71 and only Rs. 29 crores in 1969-70.

We are glad that the bank deposits are proliferating, and we are in control today of Rs. 8000 crores of deposits. But can we afford to take away these deposits by way of raising of loans, and utilise them on unproductive items? I think that the bank credit to the Government sector in 1973-74 is going to increase still further from Rs. 1025 crores which was the case in 1971-72.

Another phenomenon I have to place before you and the Finance Minister is this. Why do we face this difficulty so far as the financial burden is concerned? It is not because that we are not producing anything in the country. As Dr. Rao has said, the potential in this country is so vast and so big that we can make much bigger efforts in the Fifth Plan. We can do it; there is nothing to be worried about it. The difficulty is presented by the drain of resources from which we are suffering in the last so many years.

So far as debt servicing and amortisation of foreign loans are concerned, you will be surprised to know that in 1972-73, we paid interest amounting to Rs. 200 crores on these debts. If we add the amortisation part of it, it comes to Rs. 600 crores. Some friends are suggesting that we may not pay this at all. But a country like India cannot say that we will not repay the foreign loans we have incurred.

Then what about the drain by way of profits on the foreign private investment repatriated from this country? I was looking into the names of the firms which are monopoly-controlled and are manufacturing cosmetics in this country. There are ten such foreign firms in the country: Messrs. Bochham Pvt. Ltd. (100 per cent foreign controlled), Colgate Pal-

molive 100 per cent, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. 100 per cent, Ciba (India) Ltd., 65 per cent, Duphar 50 per cent, Glaxo 77.5 per cent, Hindustan Lever 85 per cent, Johnson and Johnson 75 per cent, Reckitt & Colman 100 per cent and Geoffrey Manners 45 per cent. These are the ten foreign private firms which are manufacturing cosmetics in this country. We should at least think over this matter and do something about it. Of course, we are going to consider the Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Bill which will help to control this to a great extent. You will be surprised to know that the rate of return enjoyed by Hindustan Lever and Glaxo on their investments here is 22 per cent whereas in their own home country, it is only 7 to 9 per cent. This is the size of the profit they are making here. If we include the amount repatriated by these firms by way of profits, which is Rs. 250 crores annually, in the amounts sent out by way of interest charges and amortisation on loans, it comes to an annual drain of nearly Rs. 900 crores from this country.

Unless we produce more goods and services to serve as a cushion, how shall we be able to pump in so much of deficit financing? It is, therefore, no wonder prices have risen. I am only surprised that the prices have not risen to the extent they should have. They should have gone up 100 per cent, the way things are moving in this country. Therefore, there needs to be a little more discipline so far as our financial management of the economy is concerned. The main drawbacks are the decline in production, increase in money supply with the public, speculative hoarding by profiteers and others and a psychology of shortage created all over the country. Because of this psychology of shortage everywhere, even when a person wants to sell something in the market, he feels he had better keep it in his home. This is also adding to the trouble we are passing through.

So far as agriculture is concerned, the target was fixed with a growth rate of 5 per cent per annum. We have invested Rs. 1,000 crores in agricultural development in this country in the last four years, an average of Rs. 250 crores every year. But why is it that the growth rate has come down to 2 to 3 per cent. Should we not ask this question as to why when we have invested Rs. 1000 crores on the development of agriculture, the growth rate of 5 per cent has not been realised?

Another big stumbling block in the way of the recovery of the economy is the proliferation of undisclosed wealth and income. Government should take stringent measures to curb this evil which is playing havoc with the economy today. This is a kind of parallel black money economy operating in the country today.

I now draw your attention to the serious problem of drought in Orissa. You will be surprised to know that letters have been written in newspapers saying that drinking water is not available in Orissa; it is being charged at 50 P to a bucketful of water. This is the terrible water famine we are facing in Orissa today. There are scarcity conditions. Then, wheat is not available and in regard to procurement you will again be surprised to note this. We fixed the procurement target for the State Governments, and how can we blame the Government here, if the State Governments are not procuring according to the target? You will find that in Uttar Pradesh, the target for procurement of wheat was fixed at 18 lakh tonnes. But to date, it has been able to procure only 45,000 tonnes. In Rajasthan, the target was three lakh tonnes. But only 974 tonnes have been procured. In Orissa, the target was 18,000 tonnes, but not a grain has been procured up to now.

For rice, the target was three lakh tonnes for Orissa. The procurement is 1,50,000 tonnes. For West Bengal, the target for wheat was 7 lakh tonnes, but only 4,000 tonnes have been procured. In Maharashtra only 6,000 tonnes have been procured. In Madhya Pradesh, 40 lakh tonnes was the target.

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The procurement is only 60,000 tonnes. For Bihar, 60 lakh tonnes was the target but only 800 tonnes have been procured How can we say that we shall control the prices and control everything and that we shall live in peace and prosperity? This is something astounding Why not the Central Government here ask the State Governments, what is the game you are playing, we have taken up the wholesale trade in foodgrains and not a single grain is being procured How can you say that this will be successful? It cannot be a success It is a very serious matter to which the Finance Minister must give thought Without stringent measures, you cannot check the inflationary pressure on the prices It cannot be checked

Another greatest hindrance is the shortage of power I would just take one or two minutes more to refer to the power shortage There has been a steady fall in the target of power fixed by the Planning Commission and the Government themselves You will find that from 1 63 million kw which was fixed for 1968-69 it was reduced to 1 32 million kw in 1969-70 and again to 1 22 million kw in 1970-71 You will find it was further reduced to 1 18 million kw in 1971-72 Thus gradually the target has been reduced Even energy which was being produced was lowered You will find that in 1970-71 the rate was lower, at 9 2 per cent The production in 1971-72 had further fallen to about 7 per cent How can we say that we will be able to meet the rising aspirations of the people and the rising demand for power, with this shortfall in production and shortfall in the targets? Therefore what I feel is that while the second plan and the third Plan were really something which were helping us in a better way so far as the fourth Plan is concerned something has gone wrong everywhere and therefore we find shortage in power water irrigation cement food and so on and everywhere you find that the shortage is there all over the country It is not that we do not want to increase production It is not that the people in the country do not want to put in more labour; they are putting in more labour But something has gone wrong somewhere Therefore, it has so happened

I therefore submit that the able Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry would try to deal with this acute problem in this country today and I hope that he will apply his mind seriously to the ills of the present economy that we are facing I hope that, within the coming one or two months, with the kind of a little financial discipline and control, the difficulties that we are facing today will be over, and we will be able to march forward again with confidence if we go ahead and work out the fifth five year Plan which is the biggest venture we have evolved for the planned economic development of the country towards achieving the socialist goal

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) Mr Chairman Sir, the hon Finance Minister has moved the Finance Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74 and while doing so and even on an earlier occasion this year, the Minister has drawn an optimistic picture and promised a brighter future It has to be expected of any Government particularly of a Finance Minister when he introduces a budget and brings out certain proposals that he will try to paint as rosy a picture as possible but knowing as I do the hon Finance Minister Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan I wonder why he should have given a picture which is wholly out of tune with the reality of the day We find all over the place a *continuously depressing* situation and rapid deterioration all round

I shall now try to briefly mention some of those areas where there has been tremendous deterioration But I cannot resist the temptation to refer first and foremost to the acute situation of drought resulting in shortage of food, and in the last

couple of days or weeks perhaps, in a few starvation deaths. Only the other day the hon. Prime Minister emphatically denied reports about starvation deaths. What concrete evidence has the hon. Prime Minister in her possession to deny such facts? We know that people died in various parts of India even when there was no drought because of malnutrition and lack of medical facilities. This year has been so bad; it has been slow death, gradual death, not of a few; but thousands are dying. After all this, if the Prime Minister says that nobody has died of starvation I submit that it is a statement which is completely out of tune with the reality of the situation.

In Maharashtra the situation is particularly serious, as also in Gujarat and several other States. We had food riots and revolt by people wanting to get some small quantities of food. It is no use saying that Opposition parties are exploiting the situation. If there are shortages and if Governments have bungled, parties or even individuals in Opposition opposed to the policy of the Government are bound to take advantage and exploit the situation. When people are asking for food and bread, they are getting bullets and stones. Is this an indication of the rosy picture or a brighter future which we were promised by our esteemed friend the hon. Finance Minister?

The rate of economic growth is low. It is a tragedy that inspite of various kinds of natural and manpower resources, we have the lowest rate of growth. Unemployment presents a dismal picture; the figures of unemployment are not diminishing; they are in fact rising. This is not a bright or rosy picture.

They say they want to achieve socialism. I am for socialism, if it means social justice and egalitarian society, where not only production is increased, but there is also more equitable distribution. Under that system the weaker sections of the community would be protected. But what are they doing? Under their scheme, only statism is increasing. Instead of society becoming the owner and controller of things, it is the state, the rigid rugged power of the state that comes into prominence so that the common man is forgotten and the powers of bureaucracy increase.... (*Interruptions*) As my friend says there is more of autocracy and more of bureaucracy. Power is concentrated in the hands of the Government. We saw that recently in the case of yarn control and also in the matter of taking over the whole-sale trade in wheat. Nobody says that if something is going wrong the Government should not take the matter into its own hands. But has the Government got the necessary talent and manpower, technique and the tools? If you do not have them you go on merely adding to your machinery. What do you do? You only create a giant Leviathan.

The big power hungry State is full of bureaucrats in government machinery. We know what the net result would be. There would not only be delays but something else also. For example, if we write letters and send telegrams, nobody replies. We have to come down or go up to New Delhi or which ever way you may put it and ask for a reply, but still they do not do it. Nobody takes any decision; there are delays and there is corruption; there is nepotism. Instead of welfare measure being increased, the paper is increasing. Welfare measure is decreasing in proportion to the increase in paper work. This is the reality of the situation. I therefore request the hon. Minister for Finance to see to it that the common man is helped. The people are awakened and they know in which direction the Government goes. If something is not done to put an end to this delay etc. they are bound to feel desperate. Therefore I say

[Shri P. G Mavalankar]

the situation is very grave now I request the Finance Minister as also the entire House to see to it that we try to avoid this situation which is dangerous and disastrous We have to do something radical and quick

Having said all this, I want to say a word about the taxation proposals made I would like the Finance Minister to see to it that the direct taxes are levied in such a way that there is no avoidance of tax at the higher levels The people at higher levels would not like to pay the tax It is no use saying that Government have done something to earn more revenue from taxation There are very few honest people who earn more and who also pay the taxes Generally people want to avoid paying taxes I would like the Minister to look into the rate of direct tax and find out how far he is able to tax the people at higher level so that he may also indicate in his reply on how he is able to control the black money that is being put into the country's economy I would like him to see to it that the black money ills and sins are eliminated or avoided in this country

I would also like him to tell the House as to what exactly is the amount of tax which is in arrears because I do not know whether he also includes in the arrears the amount of tax which is in dispute If the officers say that a certain tax has to be paid by the assessees but that is in dispute, then till the inquiry is made that should not be taken as a tax evasion Otherwise that will give a sizeable figure which some people criticise as tax evasion I would like him to tell the House accurately the precise nature of tax arrears If necessary, he may even appoint a small inquiry committee to go into this question and then tell the country as to what is the exact amount of tax that is to be paid as arrears in this country.

Coming to the industrial production, that is not growing There is power shortage and there are power cuts Scarcity of power, as has been rightly pointed out by many people, is much worse than scarcity of foodgrains Unless you plan sufficiently in advance as to the requirements of power in a good way and unless you take an initiative in our plans and projects, the industrial growth will be hampered in the country I would therefore like that great emphasis should be laid on the development of electric power

You know, Sir, that there was an unprecedented power cut—50 per cent power cut—in Gujarat and many other places recently So also, the other States like Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu had some difficulties with regard to the power cut In fact there is no State which remains without power difficulty I would like the Government to go into this question from a long term point of view and quick and energetic steps should be taken by them to see that power scarcity is removed as early as possible so that our industrial production is not hampered

May I now briefly touch upon the green revolution? I have recently visited some agricultural institutions and state farms I found that some of them are doing good work Some of our talented people have achieved a good deal and they can stand competition with any other people anywhere in the world And we are proud of this Therefore, I feel all the more unhappy that in spite of these talents we have, we are not able to make India *sujalam* and *suphalam* about which we have been signing both during independence struggle and after If you want the green revolution to take place successfully the river waters should be sent to the farthest, remote, downtrodden, backward areas Where there is need for water, let water go there through irrigation

Many of us from Gujarat have been asking, why is the Prime Minister delaying her award on the Narmada? This is not a question of Gujarat alone getting the benefits. It is a national project. If the project is successfully and quickly implemented, the Narmada waters can be very well harnessed. Already 25 years have been lost. Let us not lose even 25 days more. If this project is successfully implemented, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra States will stand to benefit. So, I would request the Prime Minister to expedite her award. Unlimited quantities of water are now going waste. Let us harness them as early as possible and make them available to the people.

Although I welcome the passing of land ceiling legislations by various States, I hope this will not lead to uneconomic holdings and fragmentation of land in such a way that it will mean less production per acre.

I come from Ahmedabad, a city of textile labour. It is a picture of contrast. On the one hand you have a few millionaries and on the other a vast number of people living in miserable conditions. To say that they are living is a travesty of facts; they are just existing. If you go to their huts, you cannot stay there for even five minutes. But they have been living there for 25 years. Th other day the Finance Minister was referring to Professor Harold Laski. It was Harold Laski who said, "Men who live differently think differently". Because our way of living is so different from the way these people live in the slums, we have no experience and understanding of their problems. These slums are a veritable hell on the earth. They do not have sanitation arrangements. Heaven knows how they ease themselves. There is no distinction between the kitchen, the dining room and the sanitary block. And yet, we still say India is marching rapidly towards socialism. So, the conditions of labour need to be looked into immediately.

Bonus at 8 33 per cent was given in 1971. What about the accounting years 1972 and 1973? Will it not be given for these years also? Then, in those industrial houses where there have been larger profits, why should not the workers get a larger bonus? What about gratuity? Under the existing rules, if a worker has not completed 248 days in a previous year, he loses that particular year. I do not know what has happened to the creation of gratiuty trust? Then, the workers must get in addition to bonus and gratuity, their provident fund money back at the end of 20 years. Prices of all things have been rising and I want the workers to get back their own money. But if the Government argument is that the provident fund money is invested in plan projects and its return will upset the national investment, then I would say that we should see that the workers get a larger interest rate on their provident fund amounts. Otherwise, they lose at both ends—they cannot get back their money and they get a very poor rate of interest. And whenever they want money, they are forced to go to money lenders and get loans at exorbitant rates of interest.

16 hrs.

Coming to *Adibasis* and *harijans* in spite of 25 years of freedom *Harijans* happen to be beaten, looted and murdered because they happen to be *Harijans* They are not getting equal treatment. They cannot get drinking water or educational facilities. They are still looked down by the upper caste people. I would, therefore, like to stress the need for uplifting the conditions of the *harijans*.

A word about youth and student urest. While we do not want student violence, we do want student unrest because the existing educational facilities are very poor. There is no life

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

or blood in those educational facilities. They are mechanical. That is why education is missing while the buildings are increasing. This is education which is not going forward but backward.

Even in planning they are going astray. because the right priorities are not fixed. Now, if you look at our country it from the point of view of the world. India's image is not going up but it is going down, because our image outside depends upon our progress inside. So, our image is bound to lose when we are not progressing.

Then, I want the Government to take the initiative in regard to our contribution to the Commonwealth and see to it that India's membership of the Commonwealth brings greater credit to the Commonwealth and more credit to India because the Commonwealth is a useful forum, an informal club where the various countries meet and exchange views.

Then, in regard to Israel, if we recognise Israel why not start diplomatic relations? Why are we afraid of that? We should have dipomatic relations with Israel so that we can know what Israel does and say in fortnight terms when it does something wrong.

I would conclude by what I said in the beginning. We are sitting on a volcane. Our political life and public life today are disfigured because the conduct of the leaders at the helm of affairs is not in tune with what they say. The gap between what they say, and what they do is gradually increasing and therefore we find this chaos and shamelessness. Let us not forget that while political life is important, public life is more important. And if public life is more important, let us try and do something by which we will have men of honesty and integrity getting a better place in public life in this country. We want intelligence, independence, imagination and integrity, these four qualities to be encouraged and strengthened in this country because only then we shall have selfless and upright and straight individuals who will carry on the onward march of democracy and socialism. It is from these angles that I want to say that while fortunately and happily we are still a democracy and we have got a democratic framework we should not do something by which we try to undermine, rather we try to enhance the independence of the judiciary, about which we will have something to say two days later, a free press where in facts are sacred but comments are free whether radio and television net work are not departments of the Government but independent corporations on the pattern of the BBC, where the television and radio are means of communication not with a view to making propaganda for the government but with a view to educating and informing the people because it is only on the strength of informed and educated people that we can build a sound public opinion, and if we have an enlightened public opinion it shall be our safeguard and a sure guide. If we want to work for that, let us not sit quiet ever for a minute. I hope the Finance Minister will proceed in the lines I have indicated.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) सभापति महोदय, नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत मैंने आपकी अनुमति मागी है कि आप इस विवाद को स्थगित करदे । दिल्ली मे एक गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । 27 हजार कपडा मजदूर जो पिछले 25 दिन से हडताल पर है वे आज अपने धैर्य को छोड चुके है और दक्षिणी दिल्ली मे अनेक दूकाने लूटने की घटनाये हुई है । वहा बेकरी का एक ब्रान लूटा गया है । पुलिस गस्त लगा रही है । यदि सरकार आज हस्ताक्षेप नही करेगी तो परिस्थिति रात मे और बिगड़ सकती है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त विधेयक पर सारी चर्चा एक

अवास्तविक, अयथार्थ परिस्थिति में हो रही है। दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट दिल्ली के प्रति उत्तरदाई है। आज सवेरे भी यह मामला मैंने उठाया था तब सरकार के कान पर जूं तक नही रेंगी, अब दूकानें लूटी जा रही है और परिस्थिति काबू से बाहर जा रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूं सदन इस सवाल पर विचार करे और गृह मंत्री इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं इसके बारे में सदन को अवगत करायें।

सभापति महोदय : यहां पर पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं, आपने जो कहा वह रिकार्ड पर आ गया है। आपने जो लिखकर दिया है वह मै अध्यक्ष महोदय को भेज दूंगा और जो उनकी राय होगी उसके मुताबिक आप कल सुबह कीजियेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस समय तो आप आसन पर हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इस में कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है जिसके लिए कार्य स्थगित किया जाये जोकि इस समय चल रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : परिस्थिति तो बहुत गम्भीर है, आप स्वीकार करें या न करें वह अलग बात है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. V. Swaminathan—absent; Shri Shivnath Singh—absent; Shri Chandrika Prasad—absent; Shri M. Sudarsanam—absent; Shri Kartik Oraon—absent; Shri Inder J. Malhotra—absent; Shri Chandulal Chandrakar—absent; Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan—absent; Shri Mallikarjun—absent.

Shri Rudra Pratap Singh.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक, 1973 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में हम लोग जो वित्त विधेयक 1973 पर विचार कर रहे हैं यह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। जैसा कि आप जानत हैं और माननीय सदस्यों को यह बात ज्ञात है कि लोकसभा के मध्यावधि निर्वाचन में और देश में जो विधान सभाओं के साधारण निर्वाचन हुए थे उसमें अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की ओर से जनता को इस बात का वचन दिया गया था कि हम देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। देश के अन्दर जो क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन है उसको समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। हम देश के अन्दर गरीबी, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं। जनता ने उस पर हमारे दल को भारी बहुमत प्रदान करके देश की लोकसभा में और प्रदेश की विधान सभाओं में भारी बहुमत प्रदान किया। हम इस बात के लिए अपनी सरकार को, अपनी प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि इस दिशा मे वे निरन्तर प्रयत्नशील हैं और बराबर इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है लोकसभा के मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के पश्चात् हमने यहां पर संविधान का 24वां संशोधन विधेयक पास करके समाजवाद का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया उसके पश्चात देशी नरेशों की थैलियों और विशेषा अधिकारों को समाप्त करके हमने जनता को गए अपने वचन को पूरा किया। उसके पश्चात यहा पर पिछले जो दो आय-व्यय प्रस्तुत किऐ गऐ और राष्ट्रपति जी के जो अभिभाषण हुए उनके द्वारा सदन के सामनेहमारे दल की निनियो को स्पष्ट किया गया इस वित्त विधेयक केद्वरा भी इस बात का प्रयास किया गया है, कि जहां तक हो सके उन वस्तुओं पर कर लगाया जाये जिनसे कुछ व्यक्तियों को, कुछ परिवारों को या कुछ कम्पनियों विशेष आय हो रही है, जिनसे वह अधिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं। समाजवादी व्यवस्था में यही एक उपाय है जिसके द्वारा हम सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

[श्री रुद्र प्रता. सिंह]

इस दिशा मे मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हू। जब हम इस बात का सकल्प कर चुके हैं कि हमे देश मे सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओ को समाप्त करना है तो निश्चित रूप से हमारी दृष्टि प्रथम देहातो की ओर ही जाती है जहा पर इस देश की 90 प्रतिशत जनता रहती है। हमे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि हमारा दल इस बात के लिए बराबर प्रयास कर रहा है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र भूमि सुधारो को लागू किया जाये। भूमि की सीलिंग को देश मे लागू किया जा रहा है। हमारे दल के घोषणा पत्र मे इस बात की घोषणा की गई थी यदि हमारा दल बहुमत मे आया तो 10 एकड से 18 एकड की सीलिंग हम करेगे। देश भर मे उसी के अनुसार भूमि की सीलिंग की जा रही है। हम चाहते है कि जिन प्रदेशो मे अभी भूमि की सीलिंग 18 एकड से अधिक है वहा पर उसको कम से कम 10 एकड और अधिक से अधिक 18 एकड तक करना चाहिए। किसी भी दशा मे 18 एकड से ऊपर नही होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से हमे शहरो की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा। मेरा इस मामले मे विचार बहुत स्पष्ट है, मैं उस को यहा पर निवेदन करना चाहता हू। जो दल की नीति है वह भी स्पष्ट है, लेकिन जो मैं कहने जा रहा हू यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार है कि जब 10 एकड की सिचित भूमि की बात करते हैं तो किसान की वह 10 एकड भूमि सम्पत्ति होती है और वह उस की आय का साधन होता है। तो जब शहरी क्षेत्र म सीलिंग करेगे तो इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि 10 एकड सिचित भूमि का जो मूल्य होता है उस से अधिक पर शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग होनी चाहिये। निश्चित रूप से 10 एकड क्षेत्र की जो कीमत हो उसी के आधार पर शहरी सीलिंग भी होनी चाहिये। 10 एकड से जो आय होती हो उस से अधिक जो आय हो उस पर भी हमें सीलिंग करनी चाहिये उस से अधिक आय का कोई औचित्य नही है किसी व्यक्ति के लिए, किसी परिवार के लिये, किसी कम्पनी के लिये तभी हम सच्चे मानें मे समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ेगे। चाहे सीलिंग की व्यवस्था करे, चाहे प्रत्यक्ष कर द्वारा चाहे अप्रत्यक्ष कर द्वारा ऐसी नीति अपनायें जिसके जरिये इस बात की व्यवस्था हो सके। क्योकि इसी आधार पर हम सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओ को दूर कर सकते हैं। हमारे दल ने 10 सूत्री कार्यक्रम मे इस बात का निश्चय किया था कि हम शहरी क्षेत्र की सीमा करेगे, और इस के साथ साथ चीनी मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगे। श्रीमान, समय आ गया है कि यथाशीघ्र सरकार को शहरी क्षेत्रो मे सीलिंग करनी चाहिए। शहरी सम्पत्ती की, और यथा शीघ्र चीनी मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। और इस के साथ साथ जो अन्य ऐसे विषय है, उद्योग है जो कि भारी मनाफे मे चल रहे है उन को सरकार को निश्चित रूप से निजी क्षत्र से हटा कर सरकारी क्षेत्र मे लेना चाहिये, इस मे दो राय नही हो सकती और तभी हम सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओ को समाप्त कर सकगे।

कृषि आयकर और दसरी आय का सम्मिलित कर के आय-कर लगाने की व्यवस्था की गयी है। मैं उस के लिये सरकार की सराहना करता हू क्योकि देश के बहुत सारे पूजीपति छोट फार्म खोल कर ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी मे बदलने की कोशिश करते है। और स्थिति यह हो गई कि हमारे देश के बडे पूजीपति और बडे सरमेदार इस बात का प्रयास करते है कि 10 एकड का फार्म रख लो और उस पर लाखो रुपये ब्लैकमनी को व्हाइट मनी मे बदलने हैं।

एक बात और है सरकार के पास जो रिपोर्ट आयी है कि कृषि के द्वारा जो आय होती है वह बहुत कुछ उन लोगो की आय के आधार पर है जो लोग ब्लैक मनी को

व्हाइट मनी में कनवर्ट करते हैं, जो खेती के द्वारा आय नहीं करते हैं, केवल काले धंधे चलाने के लिये अपनी आय दिखाते हैं। तो सरकार के सामने यदि आंकड़े हैं, सम्भव है वह सही न हो, इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि कृषि आय को और दूसरी आय को निश्चित रूप से एक साथ सम्मिलित करके आय-कर लगाया जाये, मगर पहले यह देखा जाये कि इस देश की धरती से कृषक को सचमुच वह आय हो रही है जो भूमि की श्रेणी है उस के आधार पर उन्हें क्या कोई उपज मिल रही है और क्या हम उस को उचित खाद, सिचाई के साधन और उचित प्रकार की सुविधायें दे पा रहे हैं कि जिस के आधार पर हम आशा करते हैं कि उस भूमि से उन्हें इतनी आमदनी होनी चाहिये ?

माननीय, इस वित्त विधेयक में फिल्मों के बारे में कहा गया है कि कुछ टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं। पेज 53 पर चल-चित्र फिल्म पर जो अनएक्सपोज्ड होती है उन पर भी टैक्स लगाने की बात कही गयी है। इसके बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जानते हैं कि हमारी जो फिल्में हैं ये हमारे विदेशों के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों की आधार-शिलायें हैं। यदि इन पर हम टैक्स लगायेंगे तो हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों में कठिनाई आ सकती है। हमारे देश में अभी रंगीन फिल्में नहीं बनती हैं, विदेशों से उन को मंगाना पड़ता है। या तो देश रंगीन फिल्म का उत्पादन करे, और जब तक ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तब तक बाहर से आये जाने वाली फिल्मों पर अगर हम टैक्सेशन करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को आघात पहुंचेगा। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं भारत विश्व में नम्बर दो पर फिल्में बनाता है। और हिन्दी में नम्बर एक पर फिल्में बनती हैं। तो इस तरह से न केवल हिन्दी में बल्कि सभी भाषाओं में बनने वाली फिल्मों के हिसाब से भारत का स्थान नम्बर दो का है, तो उसको बहुत आघात पहुंचेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उस पर कर न लगाया जाये।

इस विधेयक में एक बहुत बड़ी कमी है जो अनुभव हो रही है और वह इस बात की है कि इसके पहले भी जब हमारे सामने बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ और जब वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ उन में कभी भी मदिरा के ऊपर टैक्स नहीं रखा गया। हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र में या जो दल का विधान है, उस में स्पष्ट रूप में लिखा हुआ है जब हम सदस्यता का फार्म भरते हैं तो उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि हम किसी प्रकार की नशीली वस्तुओं का सेवन नहीं करते हैं। तो जब हमारा ऐसा दल है जो नशीली वस्तुओं का विरोधी है तो हमें ऐसी नीति बनानी चाहिए जिस से किसी नशीली वस्तुओं पर टैक्स लगे। इसलिए शराब पर भी अधिक से अधिक टैक्स लगाना चाहिए जिस से देश की जनता को आदत पड़ सके कि वह नशीली वस्तुओं का सेवन न करे।

इस बात का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए हमारा मस्तिष्क स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि देश के अन्दर जो इस प्रकार होने वाली आय है उस के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक कर लगाये जायें। हमारी समझ में इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो देश के बड़े पूंजीपति और सरमाये दार लोग हैं उन के ऊपर कितना कर लगाया जाना चाहिए उतना कर नहीं लगाया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी पुनः तमाम मार्ग की ओर दृष्टि डालने की कृपा करें जहां तमाम ऐसे पूंजीपति और सरमायेदार अभी अपने को छुपाये हुए हैं कि कर उन्हें न देना पड़े। इस लिए उनके ऊपर भारी से भारी टैक्स लगाया जाये जिस से देश के नव-निर्माण में, एक नवीन समाज की संरचना में हम आगे बढ़ सकें।

हमें विश्वास है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस बात में सफलता मिलेगी और वह ऐसे समाज की रचना में, जिस का हमारे दल द्वारा संकल्प किया गया है और आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विषमताएं समाप्त

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

करने की दिशा में एक दृढ़ कदम उठायेंगे और इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में इस विधेयक द्वारा एक ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस में जनता के बीच में जो भी अन्तर है, सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताएं हैं वह समाप्त हो जायेगी और हम इस बात को गर्व के साथ कह सकेंगे कि हमारा दल देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमतायें समाप्त करने की दिशा मे कार्यरत है, दृढ़ सकल्प है और हम इस ओर मजबूती से बढ़ रहे हैं। इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittor): I have listened with great attention and some appreciation to the views expressed by several hon. Members, from different sections of the House with regard to the subject under discussion. No doubt the Finance Bill, 1973, which is under discussion is an important instrument a chief instrument,—but not the 'sole' instrument—for achieving the objects of the budgetary control. The Finance Minister while presenting the Budget reiterated the objectives to which the Government is dedicated, namely the achievement of "an accelerated growth within the framework of increasing social justice and self-reliance." Many Members said so many things ignoring the several unforseen and unexpected calamities and catastrophies that have overtaken this country; some of them said that the Government has failed in its objective and that the Finance Bill and Budget Proposals do not go in any way to help us go forward to reach this goal or this objective. It would be totally irrelevant on their part if they ignore the several important and unforseen factors that have intervened in the meanwhile. It is really unfortunate that one of the greatest of legal luminaries and eminent jurist Mr. Palkiwala in giving his assessment of the budgetary policies and the financial, fiscal-measures, contemplated in the Bill, expressed his sweeping remark that this Budget is not relevant to the actual realities of the situation. I consider it to be a most irrelevant remark and criticism against the Budget. Why? It is because these critics and some of our friends of the opposition said that we have erred in coming to certain judgment; they just ignored several important developments which have overtaken this country which are none of our seeking. They forgot the massive deficit financing which had to be resorted to safeguard the integrity of the nation, against unforseen invasion This came in the wake of massive defence expenditure and defence spending due to refugee relief and refugee rehabilitation. Coupled with this has been a series of unfortunate and unprecedented droughts. Drought, the like of which was not seen for two decades, has unfortunately overtaken this country Nobody can say that it will not reappear again. I find that in the Budget speech about 50 years back the then Finance Minister of the British regime said:

"The Budget of this country is almost a gamble in the monsoons" Even today the position is just the same—it is almost a gamble in the monsoon. Neither the Government nor the people can say that they have seen the last or the worst of the monsoon failure. Drought is a natural phenomenon with which we have to live with But one thing I would like to stress and say that this recurrence of drought has exposed certain weaknesses, certain failures, certain faults, in our planning and in our performance. The main thing that has tilted the economic balance in my opinion is the unprecedented failure of dry crops. Nearly two-third of this country's agricultural economy, that is dry farming, has not received sufficient attention and support inspite of our three or four plans. It has now tried the balance

and taken this country almost to the brink of disaster.

Many friends pointed out why on account of this drought a total power shortage has come up in this country? Why was it not foreseen? A normal shortage of this kind was anticipated and several steps were taken towards the beginning last year to step up the thermal output of electricity. But over and above this expectation on account of unexpected drought the crippling power crisis has grown into a gigantic proportion affecting our industrial, agricultural and other sectors of our economy. This unfortunate and unforeseen development has cost the country in crores and crores of rupees. I wish you to take a lesson from this and realising that the occurrence of such droughts are not ruled out we should reshape our planning and make necessary preparation to encounter such calamities if they unfortunately recur again.

In this connection I really consider the Finance Minister has made courageous and heroic efforts given the contraints existing to face up to the task and then give our economy a push in the right direction in order to achieve our socio-economic objectives. This cannot be considered a total failure as many friends seem to think. In fact, I would like to differ, here with the role of the Opposition as put forth by Shri Mavalankar, that is, pointing out the faults and lacunae in implementation and formulation of government policy. To that extent, I agree, it is the legitimate right of the Opposition to point out the faults and lacunae of the government in implementation and formulation of government policies but I differ from him when the Opposition over-steps the bounds of parliamentary criticism or legitimate criticism—as the role of the Opposition is understood to be—and tries to obstruct the implementation of the policies of the ruling party in order to discredit the ruling party little realising that in the process we will be ruining everybody and the country as a whole. My respectful submission, therefore, is the country is now passing through a crisis of unprecedented nature which called for an unstinted cooperation of all sections of this House and all sections of the people outside this House. In that spirit and with that noble idea I hope everyone of us will undertake the task of rescuing our economy from the present doldrums and setting it again on the road to progress which we all have at heart.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for not yielding or surrendering to any feeling of helplessness in the face of overwhelming difficulties and against such heavy odds which he has to face.

Though, no doubt, our goal of social justice and self-reliance which we have set before ourselves cannot be reached in one Plan or two Plans, yet, it is correct in my opinion, and efforts must be made consistently, and consistent sacrifices must be made and consistent leadership must be provided so that the country can march as fast as we can towards this desired goal which everyone of us cherishes.

I appreciate very much that in the course of this budget, in spite of the massive difficulties confronting us, the Finance Minister has made substantial provision to allot as much as he can to schemes for social justice and for relief of unemployment. This is a step in the right direction, and I hope that the Finance Minister, knowing the difficulties and the lapses and lacunae in implementation experienced in the past two or three years, will take steps to see that these schemes and allocations are actually implemented and fully utilised in the manner in which they are intended.

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

An hon. Member who spoke earlier pointed out a very big shortfall in the matter of the small farmers' development agencies; similarly, the differential rate of interest which was another social justice measure has also not been fulfilled to the extent which was necessary. Similarly, the schemes for which allocations were made previously have not been fully utilised or implemented with the result that they have remained mere paper-schemes the results of which we have not seen.

In order to avoid such frustration and failure, I am sure the Finance Minister will take steps to see that a special machinery is developed to monitor and see that these are implemented and fully utilised in the different spheres where they are intended. In my opinion, the objective of social justice which we are seeking to achieve along with accelerated growth is vitally dependent on our effort and our success in achieving the elimination of regional imbalances. This very aspect of regional imbalances has been highlighted by the hon. Members who have spoken before me. This cannot be ignored by anybody in this country, if the goal of social justice and a fully integrated economic development of the country as a whole is to be achieved.

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, an authoritative account is to the effect that Andhra Pradesh is really backward, and it ranks fifth among the States in area and population but it ranks tenth in the matter of companies with only 798 companies out of 32240 in the country. Andhra Pradesh has 16 Government companies only out of the 352 in the country, and the total investment in these comes to Rs. 36 crores only out of Rs. 2369 crores in the country. Andhra Pradesh ranks fifteenth among the twenty-one States in the matter of *per capita* value added by manufacture at Rs. 15 per year as compared to Rs. 102 in Maharashtra, Rs. 50 in small Pondicherry and Rs. 60 even in Orissa. The reason for my citing all these facts is to show that the regional imbalances have been allowed to grow and grow from Plan to Plan to this extent that it has become a menace, so to say, to the achievement of our goal of a uniform integrated development of this country. Steps must be taken and attention must be paid to eliminate these regional imbalances by consistent efforts.

I may recall that last year, as many as 70 or 80 Members of this House had held a seminar in this connection, and several memoranda had been presented to the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister, urging that greater attention should be paid to this problem of eliminating regional imbalances by providing suitable planning innovations and by making district plan allotments and seeing that these are implemented in order that the regional imbalances may be successfully removed, as we all desire.

The unprecedented drought as well as power shortage have created problems all over the country, and acutely in many parts of the country.

This has not only crippled industrial production but agricultural production too. Agricultural production dependent on lift irrigation has been grievously hit. I come from an area in the southern districts of Rayalaseema which are the traditional drought and famine areas. There electricity has been cut even to the extent of 75 per cent so much so that not even two hours supply is being provided to agriculturists for lift irrigation. Even diesel oil which is an alternative fuel which the agriculturists need for their diesel engines for pumping water is not availble. The supply of this to the area is to be made from Madras. Though

Madras has been receiving special attention in the matter of such supply—the other day the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals mentioned that special arrangements were being made to rush stocks of diesel oil to Madras—the entire stock of the supply is taken by Tamil Nadu and nothing is coming to this area. I request the Minister to make a note of this and see that the supplies are extended to this area also so that the worst type of drought conditions prevailing there may be at least relieved to some extent.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, the country is passing through a most difficult period of economic and financial stress and strain. The Finance Bill has to be considered in the context of the country's overall situation, social, political and economic. Considering all these factors, the measures taken by Government can be said to be in the right direction and a significant beginning has been made to achieve our social and economic objective, economic growth with social justice, stability and self-reliance.

It is also heartening to note that there is a sense of determination a sense of seriousness and a sincerity of purpose and optimism on the part of Government which has been well reflected in the various progressive and revolutionary measures such as the takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains, nationalisation of coking and non-coking coal mines and steel, the provision of Rs. 100 crores for the educated unemployed, Rs. 125-crores package deal, increased provision for power, fertiliser, irrigation and so on.

It is true that to achieve our objective, we have an arduous task and miles and miles to go and many more revolutionary measures have to be taken. But what is encouraging is that a good beginning has been made in this direction.

Poverty and unemployment are the two greatest problems, the greatest challenges before the country. These two problems are getting more and more acute, more and more alarming as the years roll on. It is really a pity to see millions of our people who are ill-clad, ill-fed, who do not have two square meals a day, who do not have shelter to live, not to speak of the minimum facilities of a modern life, not to speak of education or health facilities. In our country we have 40 per cent of our population living below the poverty line, whose income is less than Rs. 20 per month according to the price-level of 1960; on the other, we find a section of people floating on wealth, minting money becoming more and more rich, who have been much benefited by the development projects and by the financial institutions. As a result, the disparity between the rich and poor has been widening.

Though the country has made progress in the field of agriculture, even in the year of green revolution, the *per capita* daily availability of food has been less than that in 1961. Cereal availability per individual per day in 1961 was 14.6 ounces but in 1970 it came down to 13.91 ounces. In regard to pulses, in 1961, the availability was 2.44 ounces per day whereas in 1970 it came down to 1.80 ounces.

India is also a country which produces the largest amount of cotton, but her standard of clothing is the lowest in the world. The *per capita* availability of cotton cloth is also the lowest in the world. It has also declined. In the year 1961, the *per capita* availability of cotton cloth was 14.17 metres. In 1970, it came down to 13.06 metres.

Then, unemployment is also getting more and more acute. It is really a pitiable sight to see that millions of our youth, able-bodied youth who have get the energy and who are

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

willing to do work, unfortunately, are without any employment. You can very well imagine what mental strain in every able bodied unemployed youth has to pass through every moment of his valuable life. This lead to further frustration, disappointment, unrest among youth, and the millions of frustrated youth are a danger to society, a danger to the country. They are just like sitting on a volcano which may erupt at any time.

The number of unemployed has also increased alarmingly. It has increased to 35.2 lakhs in 1972 over the figure of 1970. It has risen from 41 lakhs to 69 lakhs. What about educated unemployed? It has also gone up. From 1970, when it was 18 lakhs, it has gone up to 33 lakhs now.

Then, one of the important policies of the Government is the removal of regional disparity. But in practice, there have been regional imbalances in economic development, as a result of which some States are left behind while others have made considerable progress. The case is, while eastern India consisting of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have got rich mineral and natural resources, these are the States which continue to be backward while other States having less potentialities for development have made much progress. While the biggest States fail to secure justice, what about the case of the smaller States in the north-eastern part of the country, consisting of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur?

I would like to say a few words about my State of Assam from which I come. Assam occupies a strategic place in the map of India. It is a State full of natural resources and mineral resources, but the State continues to be a backward area. During the British times, the State was exploited by the foreigners for their own interests, and after Independence also, it did not receive a fair treatment. What was the Central Government's investment in the Central projects in my State of Assam? For the first two Five Year Plans, there was no investment in the Central projects in industries in Assam. In the third five year Plan, the investment was only 1.06 per cent as against 17 per cent, 14 per cent and 16 per cent in some of the States of the country.

Then, Assam is the State which is the largest producer in respect of tea, and tea is the second largest foreign exchange earner. It is a major industry in Assam, and Assam's development is also lined up with the development of the tea industry which provides jobs for lakhs of people. But this industry has not developed to the desired extent. The export has not increased. The quality of tea has also deteriorated, and the excise duty has also risen 15 times. Then there is also an inequitable imposition of excise levy on the teas in different parts of the country. The excise levy varies from 25 paise to Re. 1.50

Assam is included in Zone V and has to pay Re. 1.15 as excise duty in comparison to 25 paise in other parts of the country. This is also unrelated to the cost of production and prices; I hope the Ministry will look into the matter and see that Assam does not pay more than the average excise duty which is being paid by other parts of the country.

Assam has been known to have the largest reserves in oil. It has got more reserves in oil and natural gas then Gujarat, 69.27 million tonnes of crude oil and 42,460 million cubic metres of natural gas, while Gujarat has 62.02 million tonnes of crude oil and 16,780 million cubic metre of natural gas. Still it is not in Assam, where the petro-chemicals and oil industries are being developed in the way Assam deserved. The head-quarters of petroleoum industry should have been in

Assam. There is a refinery at Gauhati and a petro-chemical complex in Bongaigaon. There should be greater capacity at Gauhati Refinery and a larger project at Bongaigaon that the ones sanctioned.

There is also lack of infra-structure such as communications, roads, railways, irrigation and power facilities and public financial institutions also. It is the State, where the consumption of electricity and the facility of irrigation are the lowest in the country. Floods have been causing havoc to the whole of Assam. It has become an annual feature causing extensive damage to thousands of acres of land. Thousands of houses are being washed away rendering the people homeless causing death to a number of people and cattle. The whole of Assam's economy has been affected by the annual floods. It has been estimated that during the last 14 years, the average loss to Assam on account of the floods was about Rs. 7.7 crores

As regards employment in the Central Government service and public undertakings, there has been discrimination. Some States are well represented in the Central Government services and in the public sector undertakings, while others are less represented. Not to speak of employment in other parts of the country, in my own State great injustice has been done to the local people as a result of which there has been great resentment. It has been the declared policy of the Government to recruit people to posts carrying Rs. 5,000 or less through the local Employment Exchanges, so that local people can get due justice. But this practice has been honoured more in breach than in compliance, in Assam. I request the Government to remedy this situation. With these words I extend my support to the Finance Bill.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): While rising to support the Finance Bill, in view of the fact that the demands of certain Ministries were guillotined and we have had no occasion to vent our feelings, I should like to cover some aspects of the situation which impinge most upon the region we come from Chotanagpur Plateau of Bihar. It is now plagued by over invesement, glittering automated new township and industries at some spots and side by side utter wretched povery of people, whose income is not more han Rs. 40—50 per acre of land.

So, starvation, wretchedness and poverty create a value of tears at the door-step of such an important industrial complex as Bokaro Steel and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited. After the nationalisation of the coal-mines, the colliery worker is able to get a square deal. But, a question has been raised by our hon. Members on the opposite side about the high price of coal and about the underutilisation of various industries including thermal power plants. Generally, the rate of inflation which is gathering momentum is reflected in the price increase.

It is very true that the thermal plants run by the D.V.C. as also Chandrapur Thermal Power Plan and Bokaro thermal power plant is efficient from 45 to 65 per cent of its capacity. That is a major concern for mechanisation of mines for increasing the output of coal and for utilisation of the surplus energy for electric traction and so on and so forth.

More than that, we had a grisly accident in Jitpur colliery. Unless we have stand-by-subsidiary—power centres all over the coalfields, such accidents may lead to a chain reaction. One has to be on guard against the carbon monoxide which causes asphixiation of miners. In order to give a boost to the coal output and in order to limit the hazards in coal-mining industry, it becomes extremly necessary that the existing thermal power plants should be supported with a chain of smaller thermal power plants dispersed over the coal-

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

fields. Otherwise, as I said, our mechanisation programmes will be hampered. Hazards to our coal miners will remain. We do not want our coal-mining industry to be faced with the grisly fire-damp accidents. All these collieries disasters such as Chinakuri, Giridih, Jitpur and Dhori disasters—are sign posts. In Chota Nagpur plateau and Santhal Parganas, m the course of my visit to Raj Mahal, I came to know of the difficulties with which the people are faced with. There is no drinking water within a mile and a half in a place where even the Ganges is flowing by. This was the situation. A large number of Paharis have to come down from the hills to the plains for begging. These are certain failures. Our Government's policy is quite clear. Failure of the implementation of the policy is responsible for this. There is failure at the organisational level in the Forest Department. In Chota Nagpur Plateau, the tribal's economy depends upon the forest wealth. This is a major labour-intensive industry. I may now refer to mica, shellac tassore etc. The export duty on mica has almost brought the mica export industry on the verge of ruin. You have reduced the export duty from 40 to 20 per cent very late. We have to pay for this by 50 per cent smuggling of mica *via* Nepal. That gives us a thumb rule by which to judge how much we have been losing through smuggling.

We are having Rs. 500 crores, for development of coal. I would urge respectfuly that the Government should insist upon a comprehensive research, design and development wing, industry by industry. You have it for steel. We must have it for coal and HEC. Whereas the strength in CEDB for steel has gone up to 2.000 that of HEC has come down from 211 to 125. That way lies the path of peril. It takes us away from the path of technological independence.

In Chotanagpur, a crucial role in the development of villages should be played by the nationalised banks. The banks' performance in this region should be scrutinised. We are afraid the lead banks in Chotanagpur have been dragging their feet. Those committed development officials of the bank, who have made a success story of some of these blocks, should be put in the crucial sector.

I suggest we should link up the grant of credit and inputs to the villagers with a levy. A part of their grain should be given as levy. The Agricultural Prices Commission recommanded levy price in green revolution regions. But in our conditions of agricultre, that price is rather low. We have to take note of the rising prices of so many other articles which the cultivator has to consume.

I have a sugggestion about the Pay Commission's recommendations. The cots of will be of the order of Rs. 175 crores. Previously we had a compulsory deposit scheme. I would suggest an amended scheme in which it will be more or less voluntary with 7 or 8 per cent interest payable on the deposits. But the person who deposits voluntarily should be protected against future erosion of his savings in terms of money value. If the price index goes up, he should be compensated to that extent. I am just suggesting an idea. It should be clothed in a from which should be acceptable to the employees voluntarily and they should be made partners in the development programme we have placed before us.

17 hrs.

As the hon. Members who have preceded me have said, we are passing through critical times. It is a phased and delayed shock of the Indo-Pak conflict, the refugee influx and so on. The position certainly is not only difficult but also delicate. No easy method lies out of this difficulty and what will actually take us over the hump, as it were, is mass mobilisation of enthusiasm for definite developmental process. Chotanagpur, is I have suggested, is a very backward area. If we succeed in develop-

ing necessary response for development in Chotanagpur, that expertise will come in handy for developing the other regions.

श्री मंगद उइके (मंडला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । वित्त मंत्रालय से मुझे एक प्रार्थना करनी है कि इन जो बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ, कोआपरेटिव मूमैंट के कोआपारेटिव बैंक के जो कायदे बने थे अपढ़ देहाती आदिवासियों के लिए काफी दुखदायी हुए । इस लिए मेरी वित्त मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना है कि अगर हो सकता है तो कुछ ऐसे सरल कायदे बैंकिंग के आदिवासी इलाकों में बनाये जाये ताकि 95 फीसदी लोगों को जो धोखे हो रहे हैं बैंकिंग सिस्टम में उससे वह बचें कि सारे वे लोग अंगूठा लगाने वाले हैं. 100 रुपये के बजाय 1,000 रु० पर उनसे अंगूठा लगवा लीजिये उन्हे पता ही नही रहता । कोआपरेटिव की प्रथा में 10 आदमियों की समिति तथा तब तक न बने बैंक में कर्ज मिलता नही । मैंने कुछ समितियां की इनक्वारी करायी तो पता चला कि एक आदमी ने पैसा लिया और 9 आदमियों ने पैसे नही लिये दूसरे के अंगूठे लगे हुये थे और जिन्होंने पैसा नही लिया उन के ऊपर नौटिसेज निकले । तो ऐसा फंसाव न हो गरीब आदिवासियों का , इस लिए दूसरे सरल नियम बनाने चाहिए ।

जो बहुउद्देशीय कोआपरेटिव की दूकानें खोली गई हैं, फोरेस्ट के ठेके लेने की भी कोआपरेटिव खोली गयी, मेरे प्रांत में 1350 कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज आदिवासियो के बीच में हैं जिन में 4 करोड रुपये का पता नही है । उस मे आदिवासियों के 3 लाख रु० का जो सब्स्क्रिप्शन होना चाहिए उस का पता नही है 1350 दुकानों में सैंकडों दुकानें तीन, चार साल से बन्द हैं लेकिन उसके मैनेजर को किसी भी कायदे से अलग नहीं कर सकते हैं और सरकार उस मैनेजर को 200 रु० महीना तनख्वाह का दे रही है । आदिवासियों को उस से कोई लाभ नहीं है, जो नमक, तम्बाकू, मिर्ची उनको वहां से मिलती थी व ह बन्द हैं, फिर भी मैनेजर को अलग नही कर सकते । इसलिए कुछ कायदों में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है ।

मैं ने चार प्रदेशो का सघन दौरा किया है । उडीसा, आन्ध्रा, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में कुल मिला कर 29 जिलों का दौरा किया और जो बातें मैंने पाई वह मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं । तो जिस तरीके से कायदे बदल सकते हैं, मैं तो नही जानता, लेकिन आप देखिये किस तरह से ऐसे अंगूठा लगाने वाले लोगों के बीच में सरल कायदे बनाये जायें । कोआपरेटिव बैंक, लैंड मागज बैंक में जाओ, कोआपरेटिव बैंक में 200 रु० के चैक का पैसा मिलेगा, उस पैसे को लेकर फिर लैण्ड मार्गेज बैंक में जाना पडेगा वहां उन्हें कितने ही कम पैसे दिये जाते हैं तो चाहे उनको कितना ही पैसा दे दीजिए, उन को कुछ पता नही रहता क्योंकि वे बेचारे अनपढ़ है । तो ऐसे जो नियम हैं वह बन्द होने चाहिए ।

गृह मंत्रालय को वहम पर बोलते हुए मैंने बताया था कि हजारों आदिवासियों के पास कच्ची रसीदें बैंक की दी हुई हैं वसूली की हैं , लेकिन अब वह उस की रिफ्यूज कर रहे है । और एक जिले में 93 लाख रुपये दिये उस में से 22 लाख रु० का रिफ्यूजल आया है और वहां के कलक्टर और रजिस्ट्रार कहते हैं कि भाई इन को पैसा मिल ही नही सकता, फिर इनके ऊपर पैसा कैसा है ? इस को भी देखना चाहिए । यदि नही, तो हम जितना भी अच्छा करने जा रहे है अशिक्षित लोगों का वह नही कर सकते । मैं 50, 60 साल से सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हूं और सारा जीवन आदिवासियो के समाज के अन्दर गुजरा है, लेकिन इतना एक्सप्लायटैशन मैं ने पहले कभी नही देखा जो आज हो रहा है । और इसका कारण आप के कायदे है । हालांकि हम गरीबों का भला करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन फायदा उन लोगों का नहीं होता ।

[श्री मंगरू उइके]

अब आप सिंचाई विभाग को लीजिए, जहां प्रदेश में 9 प्रतिशत जनरल इरीगेशन है वहां 0.5 प्रतिशत इरीगेशन आदिवासियों के इलाके में है। आदिवासियों के मेरे प्रदेश में 23 जिले हैं जगह जगह सर्वे हो गए है, 10 10 साल से पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन आदिवासी इलाकों में कोई माइनर एरीगेशन टैन्स का काम नहीं हुआ। मीडियम इरीगेशन स्कीम्स की तो बात दूर रही। इसमें गरीब लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष फैलता है क्योंकि जो भूमि सिंचाई सर्वे के अन्दर आ जाती है उस पर वे बेचारे खेती नहीं कर सकते। आप बताइये कि वे बेचारे कहां जायेंगे? यह क्या परेशानी है? इस तरह से उनकी जमीन जा रही है। तो इरीगेशन का जहां सर्वे हुआ है, 10, 10 साल का सर्वे पड़ा हुआ है, वित्त मंत्रालय को देखना चाहिये कि आदिवासी इलाकों के लिये इरीगेशन की कोई स्पेशल स्कीम स्टार्ट की जाय। जितने सर्वे हुए हैं क्यों अभी तक उन पर काम नहीं हुआ है? और 5, 5 साल के सर्वे वाले जो स्थान है वहां तालाब क्यों बन गये और 10 साल वाले क्यों नहीं बने? सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस काम के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकार को ज्यादा पैसे देने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि सिंचाई के साधन आदिवासी इलाकों में उपलब्ध कराये जा सकें।

इसी तरह से खाद की बात देखिये कि किस तरह से गरीब आदिवासी उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं जबकि उनके पास सिंचाई ही नहीं है? खाद जाता है वह जबरदस्ती दिया जाता है आदिवासियों को कोटा पूरा करने के लिये दिया जाता है और व्यर्थ में उनके ऊपर कर्जा बढ़ता है। किसी ने अगर डाल दिया तो उसकी फसल जल जाती है क्योंकि सिंचाई के साधन नहीं है। बैंक से जो पैसा मिलता है, कर्जा दिलाते हैं, जितनी सबसिडी मिलती है उसका कोई सदुपयोग नहीं हो पाता। इसलिये कायदे ऐसे बनाइये, जो भी बन सकते हैं, जिससे आदिवासियों की रक्षा की जा सके।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अलग अलग जगह में अलग अलग लैंड रिफार्म कर रहे हैं बड़े जोर से कन्सौलीडेशन कर रहे हैं, कन्टूर बन्दी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस बात को कभी अधिकारी ने आज तक रिपोर्ट में नहीं लिखा है कि गरीब आदिवासियों का नाम ही नहीं है जमीन के ऊपर। तो न आप सीलिंग कर सकते हो, न कन्टूर बन्दी हो सकती है, और न कुछ हो सकता है। न सौयल कन्जर्वेशन का कुछ लाभ मिल सकता है। इसलिये आप बताइये कि जब जमीन पर उनका नाम ही नहीं है फिर लैंड रिफार्म का उनको क्या फायदा होगा? नाम ही नहीं है उनका। मेरे प्रदेश में 36 रियासतें मर्ज हुई, सिर्फ 14 पुराने जिले है, उन्हीं के अन्दर लैंड के कायदे कानून है। बाकी जो रियासतें मर्ज हुई हैं उनके अन्दर कुछ नहीं है। कटाव का जंगल और जमीन है, कोई रेकार्ड नहीं है। तो जब तक सैटिलमेंट न हो तब तक आदिवासियों को भूमि सुधार का कोई लाभ नहीं मिल सकता। और सैटिलमेंट के लिये 10 करोड़ रु० की जरूरत है जो प्रान्तीय सरकार खर्च नहीं कर सकती। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को अगर आदिवासियों का कल्याण करना है तो जमीन उनके नाम पर हो जानी चाहिये। वरना जमीन अब उनके पास नहीं रहेगी। बड़े बड़े लोग जो ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी करने जाते है वह क्या करेंगे, मैं नहीं कह सकता। मैं वे बातें आप के सामने रख रहा हूं जो आप तक नहीं पहुंचती हैं।

अभी एक हमारे भाई ने जो गुजरात के है, नर्मदा का सवाल उठाया। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में नर्मदा पूरब से निकलती है और पश्चिम को पार करती है और जितने एरिया से वह जाती है मध्य प्रदेश के, करीब करीब वह आदिवासी इलाका है। दो तरफ में दो पहाड़ हैं, एक तरफ सतपुड़ा और एक तरफ विन्ध्य, दोनों पहाड़ों का पानी बह कर नर्मदा में आता है नतीजा यह होता है कि वह मिट्टी को बहा कर ले जाता है और खाली

मुक्त रह जाती है जिस पर आदिवासी भाई कोदो और कुटकी लगाते हैं।

इरिगेशन नहीं हो रहा है, वहां माइनर इरिगेशन भी नहीं हो रहा है, लिफ्ट इरिगेशन भी नहीं हो रहा है। कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। सर्वे हो जाने के बाद भी दस पन्द्रह सालों से प्रोजेक्ट छुटी हुई पड़ी है। सैकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में नर्मदा का सर्वे हो गया था लेकिन काम झगड़े में पड़ा हुआ है। जिस का जोर पड़ेगा उसी तरफ वह चली जायेगी। हमारा जोर तो कुछ भी नहीं है। मालूम नहीं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट किस तरह से नर्मदा के बारे में रिप्रेजेंट करती है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस इलाके से नर्मदा 500-600 मील बहती है और सारी मिट्टी बहा कर लाती है, अगर उस आदिवासी इलाके को पानी नहीं मिला तो यह आदिवासियों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होगा। शायद इसका फैसला प्राइम मिनिस्टर के हाथ में है, लेकिन मेरी यह बात भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक जानी चाहिये।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने चार प्रदेशों में घूमने के बाद आदिवासियों के बारे में कुछ प्वाइंट्स हाई लाइट किये हैं। मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी हाइलाइट किये प्वाइंट्स दिये हैं। मैं चाहता हूं इन सब को प्लैनिंग कमिशन के पास भेजा जाये और साथ ही कैबिनेट में उन पर विचार किया जाये। इस तरह से अगर कुछ हो सकता हो तो किया जाये। जो रिपोर्ट है उन से आदिवासियों का कुछ भला होने वाला नहीं है उनका एक्स्प्लायटेशन रुकना चाहिए साथ ही और भी छोटी छोटी बीजों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये जिन में नर्मदा का झगड़ा भी है जो हम से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

अन्न के बारे में जो कुछ आप ने किया है वह ठीक ही है। वह बड़ी अच्छी बात की गई है, लेकिन खरीदने से ज्यादा कठिनाई उसको खाने वालों के पास पहुंचाने में आयेगी खास तौर से आदिवासी इलाकों में आदिवासी लोग मोटा अनाज खाते हैं, वह गेहूं या चावल नहीं खाते। उन इलाकों में चावल या गेहूं पैदा भी नहीं होता। वह लोग सिर्फ कोर्स ग्रेन खाते हैं। इस साल बारिश की गड़बड़ी से वह भी कम हुए हैं। व्यापारियों ने कहा है कि वह 7 मई तक ही कोर्स ग्रेन का धन्दा करेंगे। उसके बाद नहीं करेंगे इस से आदिवासी इलाकों में कोर्स ग्रेन आ नहीं पायेगा। इन आदिवासियों इलाकों में कोई रोड्स नहीं है। 15 जून के बाद उन इलाकों में खाने का सामान नहीं पहुंच पायेगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को तो जो करना है वह करेगी, लेकिन जब तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बात को ख्याल में नहीं रखेगी तब कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। हो सकता है कि मध्य-प्रदेश गवर्नमेंन्ट वहां की डिफिकल्टी को महसूस न कर रही हो, लेकिन एक आदिवासी लोगों का कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह 80 लाख आदिवासियों की डिफिकल्टी का सवाल है। जो बारिश का समय आने वाला है उसमें वह लोग भूखों मरेंगे, वह खत्म हो जायेंगे। कोई उनकी तरफ से बोलने वाला नहीं है, कोई एजिटेशन करने वाला नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 15 जून को बरसात शुरू होने के पहले ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए जो दे सकते हैं वह राज्य सरकार को दे दें। मध्य-प्रदेश के रास्तों की हालत बड़ी खराब है। अगर 15 जून के पहले आप वहां पर गल्ला नहीं पहुंचा देंगे तो लाखों आदिवासी कष्ट में पड़ जायेंगे। ईश्वर करे ऐसा न हो, लेकिन बारिश शुरू होने के बाद किसी का भी पता नहीं चलेगा। वहां पर तो लोग पैदल नहीं जा सकते, गाड़ियों में बोरे कैसे पहुंचायेंगे इसके ऊपर वित्त मन्त्री जी को विशेष ध्यान देकर अधिक से अधिक पैसा उन इलाकों में अन्न पहुंचाने के लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट पर रखना चाहिए और ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो आदिवासियों का बड़ा नुकसान हो जायेगा।

मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इन क्षेत्रों में हर एक बात के बारे में कठिनाइयां हैं, लेकिन मैं ने मोटी मोटी बातें बतलाई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान देंगे ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to support the Finance Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister in the House.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

While speaking on the Bill, in the earlier part of the debate, some members from the Opposition have criticised the Government like anything; they have blamed the Government for its failure; they have said that Government has failed to control the price rise and also to provide food and drinking water to the people. I can say that this is certainly an extreme remark. The Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget in the House, has not overlooked the hard facts, nor has he tried to find any alibi for the Government's failure But while making such remarks one should understand or one should realise whether he is from the opposition or from the Government side. The main reason for this is that the Government is facing and the country is facing a very serious situation. This is mainly due to the failure of monsoon or due to drought conditions prevailing almost in all parts of the country. We all know and the hon. Members from the opposition know that we have no control over monsoon and it is very difficult to control the monsoon in a very short period because to control the monsoon or to provide irrigation facilities to all our lands is such a gigantic task that it is not possible within such a short period of 25 years. There are so many big rivers, not small rivers, which require a tremendous investment and without a tremendous investment of money we cannot control and it is not possible on the part of the Government to devote or invest all the amount only on irrigation purpose or to control floods or to fight the drought situation in the country ignoring other developmental projects.

The Finance Minister, while moving the Finance Bill, has reiterated his resolve to bring the economy back towards health and to that end, he has envisaged and taken measures to mobilise additional resources for investment through both direct and indirect taxes. He has also tried to put restraints on public consumption and to encourage private savings. I may only point out that whatever difficulties we are facing today in our country are due to the regional disparity or due to the regional imbalance either in the field of communications or road transport development. In various fields our development programme is not uniform or there are so many areas in our country which are even today inaccessible and there is no road connecting those places and it is not possible either in a car or a jeep to approach those places. That is why it is not possible to move foodgrains or food articles to those inaccessible areas in the time of acute need. As a result, we are facing and

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

our people are facing the troubles and problems because the Government is unable to provide them food articles or consumer articles in time. As a result, the problems of these areas are increasing day by day. Such is the case of Maharashtra or Gujarat or Orissa or Bihar today. Everyday we read in the papers that somewhere, either in Maharashtra or in Bihar or Orissa there is some trouble, some riot or something like that. It is due to the fact that either the Government machinery or the officers who are posted on the spot are not able to distribute or provide the food articles in time. That is why the problems of the people are increasing.

While speaking on this regional imbalance, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the problems, particularly, of my State of Orissa. Orissa is one of the States in the country where the people are living below poverty-line. To develop this area the State Government submitted a number of projects but the Central Government has put them in cold storage and has not taken any decision. As a result these projects are not implemented and the condition of the people is getting worse. Orissa is rich in mineral resources. To develop this area, the State Government requested the Central Government to develop Malantoli, Sargipally and Sukinda areas where there are abundant mineral resources but Government at the Centre has not taken any measure. Orissa Government every year or almost every month is urging upon the Central Government about this. They asked for a new railway line running from Jakhapura to these mineral areas. But Government has not taken any measure in this respect.

The Railway Minister in his budget speech said that survey is to be made for assessing traffic potentialities of this area. I would submit that this is not a new line for which survey had to be made afresh. The representatives of people here have been urging the Centre to construct this line which will be of use to adivasis and scheduled caste people living in this area. Government has not taken a decision. I am sorry to say that the Government is trying to blackmail the people of Orissa What is the need for a fresh survey? Engineering and traffic survey has been conducted already in 1964-65 That will serve the purpose They should take a decision to implement this rail link construction, so that the people can get the benefit of this infra-structure.

Orissa people are asking for a separate Excise Collectorate. Orissa is the only State in the Union which has not got an Excise Collectorate. Fortunately the Finance Minister is here. He has made special mention about development of backward areas. I request him to look into this request of the people of Orissa and take an early decision in this respect.

Sir, after about three years of functioning as a major port Paradip is being connected with rail link for a

short stretch of 80 kilo metres from Cuttack. This port which was originally designed to have 9 cargo and three iron-ore berths has to remain content with one iron-ore and perhaps one cargo berth at the end of the Fourth Plan period. This port is mainly built for export of iron-ore, but as the areas from where iron-ore is extracted have not been fully developed, the capacity of Paradip port remains idle and the full capacity is not utilised.

In my constituency there is a natural harbour called Dhamara for which the Government of India have already finalised the scheme to develop this harbour as one of the fishing harbours in the country But I do not know why so much delay is there and no final decision has been taken to implement the scheme which will give relief to the people living in this area

We are told and the hon. Minister of Industry replied during Question Hour during 1970 and 1972, seven industrial licences have been issued, but no unit has come into existence so far. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that they should establish a special cell in his Ministry to expedite these industrial licences so that these backward areas can be developed

Similarly, for the last 10 years we have been hearing that a jute industry is coming up in Orissa—while Mr. Dwivedi was here he tried his level best to materialise this industry—but yet no decision has been taken. So, I request that this project should be taken up as early as possible so as to solve the problems of Orissa.

श्री रामनारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिनांस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं चंद महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे एरिया के लिए, और खास कर धनबाद जिले के लिए, खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में एक संकट पैदा हो गया है। धनबाद में खाद्य का उत्पादन नहीं होता है। कोयला और खाद्य का उत्पादन होता है। वहां जो धान की एक फसल का उत्पादन होता है वहां की करीब आधी आबादी ही तीन महीने के लिए उस पर निर्भर कर पाती है। क्योंकि वह सारा एरिया छोटा नागपुर के प्लेटो का जो है वह एक ही क्राप ग्रोइंग एरिया है। आज स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि वहां खाद्यान्न का बिलकुल अभाव हो गया है और राज्य सरकार ने अपना फैसला किया है जिस फैसले के अनुसार छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना को एक साथ बांध दिया है। जो ये 6–7 जिले है उस में से किसी में भी गेहूं पैदा नहीं होता और वहां पर कोई रसद पहुंच नहीं पाती है। व्यापारी लोग जो लुक छिपकर के पहले से स्टाक रखे हुए हैं जिन के यहां से उस स्टाक को लिया नहीं गया वह 200 रुपये क्विन्टल आज बेच रहे है। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दे। यह एरिया सदा से डेफिसिट एरिया रहा है और बराबर खाद्यान्न का कोटा भारत सरकार सीधे देती रही है

[श्री रामनाराण शर्मा]

लेकिन अभी ऐसी स्थिति उपस्थित हो गई है कि भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को देती है और राज्य सरकार ने उस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है जिस के द्वारा वहां पर खाद्यान्न पहुंचना बहुत ही कठिन हो गया है। जब द्वीतिय महा युद्ध चल रहा था भारत सरकार ने सीधे वहां गल्ला देने की व्यवस्था की थी और वह व्यवस्था 1956 तक चलती थी । सारी कोलीयरी वाल गल्ला देते थे । अभी स्टील और खान मंत्री जब पिछले महीने दौरे पर गये हुए थे तो उनके सामने सारे लोगों ने यह बतलाया कि अगर कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है तो अन्त में उन सब लोगों को उस स्थान को छोड़कर चलेके जाना होगा। आज यह स्थिति है कि आप हर रोज यहां सुनते हैं कि कोयले की कमी हो गई है । तो कोयला काटने वाले जो है उन को खाना नहीं मिलेगा तो वह कोयला काटेंगे कहां से और अधिक कोयला मिल कहां से जायेगा ? तो यह ऐसी स्थिति वहां है जिस की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और भारत सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि उस के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दे कर इस चीज को देखे ऐसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की ओर सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध भारत सरकार से है क्योंकि अगर नहीं ध्यान दिया गया तो वहां फर्टिलाइजर उत्पादन होता है सिन्द्री में या कोयला उत्पादन होता है धनबाद और हजारी बाग में या बोकारो में लोहा उत्पादन होता है ये सारे देश में सारे ठप पड़ जाने वाले हैं ।

जहां तक कोयले के उत्पादन का संबंध है, एक और बहुत बड़ा फैक्टर उस में है, और वह है बिजली की कमी, वहां लोड शेडिंग सरकार कबूल करती है कि 20 परसेंट तक होता है । लेकिन इससे अधिक मात्रा में ही होता है और इस की वजह से ही उत्पादन गिरा है और अभी तो दामोदर वैली जो कोयला खानों को 575 मेगावाट बिजली देती थी, उस ने 225 मेगावाट देना शुरु कर दिया है । ऐसी हालत में 575 मेगावाट जिन की खपत थी उन को यदि 225 मेगावाट बिजली दी जायेगी । तो आधे से अधिक बल्कि 60 प्रतिशत उन की शक्ति क्षय हो चुकी है और उसमें भी लोड शेडिंग का कोई समय निर्धारित नहीं है । जब चाहते हैं तभी बन्द कर देते हैं जिस की बजह से बहुत से लोगों को अपनी जिन्दगी में नये नये अनुभव करने पड़ रहे हैं । आप को पता होगा कि ये कोयला खदानें बिहार के धनबाद और हजारीबाग जिलों में लगभग 700 की संख्या में है । इन 700 खदानों में अधिक तर लिफ्ट से काम होता है । 1 हजार फुट, 1500 फुट नीचे लोग जाते हैं । तो कभीकभी तो बिजली ऐसे बन्द हो जाती है कि वह बीच में ही त्रिशंकु की तरह लटके हुए रह जाते हैं । न ऊपर रहते हैं न नीचे रहते हैं । इस लोडशेडिंग से सारे इम्प्लीमेंट्स डैमेज हो रहे हैं और उसका फल बहुत ही भयावह सारे उद्योग पर पड़ने जा रहा है । दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन जिस की कैपेसिटी 1061 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की है वह 600 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करती थी और अभी उसकी कैपेसिटी सवा दो सौ मेगावाट की हो गई है । तो ऐसी हालत में सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इसका जांच करे कि क्या कारण है कि यह उत्पादन 6 सौ मेगावाट से सवा सौ मेगावाट हो गया है जिस का असर वहां के सारे उद्योग पर पड़ रहा है । डी वी सी का ऐक्ट यह भी प्रोवाइड करता है कि उनकी एरिया में कोई दूसरे प्लाट का इन्स्टालेशन भी नहीं कर सकता । यह भी पावर उन्होंने ले रखी है जिस से कि राज्य सरकार या कोई और बीच में आना चाहे तो वह भी नहीं आ सकते हैं । भारत सरकार के सामने टेनूघाट का भी प्रोपोजल

है 400 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार करने का लेकिन उसका भी सैंक्शन अभी तक नही हुआ है। समूचे पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए कटिहार से एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को देने की बात थी। वह भी नही हो पा रहा है। उसका भी फैसला आज तक सरकार ने नही किया और इस तरह से आप अगर देखेंगे तो सारे बिहार का जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का कन्जम्पशन है वह देश का जो एवरेज है उस का आधा है। ऐसी हालत मे जहा हमे रीजनल इम्बैलेंसज को खत्म करना है, उस दिशा से सरकार के जो प्रोपोजल्स है उस मे भी कुछ नही नजर आता है और राज्य सरकार ने जो कुछ प्रस्ताव रखा है उन सारे प्रस्तावो की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान नही गया है। तो मैं यह चाहूगा कि डी० वी० सी० के कानून का सशोधन करके डी० वी० सी० से वह अख्त्यारात ले लिए जाय। डी० वी०सी० के द्वारा बिहार को पानी भी देने की बात थी। वह पानी भी सिंचाई के लिए नही देता है, बिजली का भी जो क्वाटम होना चाहिए था वह नही देता है। डी० वी० सी०का 1964 का फैसला था कि उस का हेडक्वार्टर शिफ्ट करके मैथन मे ले जाएगे। लेकिन वह कलकत्ता छोडना नही चाहते क्यो कि वह बहुत आकर्षक शहर है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि बिजली के मामले मे जो परिस्थित डी वी सी ने पैदा करके रखी ह उसने सारे बिहार को इस तरह की तरद्दुद मे दिया है। नार्थ बिहार को देखे जिस का डेमिटी आफ पप्युलेशन पर स्क्वायर मण्डल हिन्दुस्तान मे सब से ज्यादा है वहा, पर-कैपिटा कन्जम्पशन 10 यूनिट है। लोयस्ट इन दि कन्ट्री है। इस तरह की स्थिति है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू कि वह तात्कालिक मामला है, सारे कोयला उद्योग को बिजली नही मिलती, कोयला नही पैदा होता तो मजदूरो को रोटी नही मिलती। उसी तरह से वहा के मजदूरो के सामने पीने के पानी की समस्या है। पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए जो टेनूघाट की स्कीम है उसके ऊपर अभी तक सरकार की ओर से कोई कदम नही उठाया गया है। ऐसी हालत में जब तक उद्योग मे लगे हुए लोगो की समस्याएं दूर नही होगी, ऐसे क्षेत्र मे जिनको रूहर आफ इंडिया समझा जाता है तो वह सारे उद्योग चौपट हो जाऐंगे।

एक विषय पर मैं सरकार का ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहता हू वह है टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था। कोल फील्ड्स का दावा है कि वे टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट को अधिक से अधिक रेवेन्यू देते हैं बल्कि यहा तक उनका दावा है कि बडे बडे शहरो से भी अधिक रेवेन्यू देते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह की वहा व्यवस्था है, इस तरह का वहा प्रबन्ध ह, इस तरह की वर्किंग है, और मशीन इतनी पुरानी हो गई है कि वह काम नही करती तथा उनका हैंडिल करने वालो जो ह्यूमन मशीन है वह भी इस तरह की है कि बिना कुछ लिए हुए कुछ करते नही है यदि आप इन्क्वायरी के लिए टेलीफोन कीजिए तो वहा से जवाब नही देते है, कम्प्लेन्ट के लिए कीजिए तो कोई अटेन्ड नही करता है, असिस्टेन्स के लिए करिए तो कोई बात नही करता है। सारी व्यवस्था इस तरह से गडबड चलती है जिसकी ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू और मैं चाहूगा कि सरकार वहा के लोगो को राहत पहुचाने के लिए इन आवश्यक चीजो पर तुरन्त ध्यान दे और ध्यान देकर राहत पहुचाए।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हू।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झासी): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बड़ा आभारी हू कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल विधेयक के ऊपर बोलने का मुझे समय दिया। मैं बिल विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ अनुरोध माननीय

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

मन्त्री जी से करना चाहता हू। जहा हम लोग समझते हैं कि बाग्ला देश की लड़ाई में भारतवर्ष की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था की जो परीक्षा हुई थी उसमे भारतवर्ष की अर्थ व्यवस्था पास हुई थी, शरणार्थियो का इतना बड़ा बोझ और इतनी बड़ी लड़ाई उसमे बड़ी मजबूती के साथ बड़ी अच्छी तरह से हमारे देश की अर्थ -व्यवस्था पास हुई थी लेकिन वहा हम यह भी मानते है कि जब कैसी विपत्ति आती है, जब कैसी हमला होता तो उसमे हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था उसका मुकाबला करने मे उतनी अच्छी साबित नही होती जितनी कि मनुष्यो द्वारा पैदा हुई विपत्ति मैं या लड़ाई मे खरी उतरती है। भारतवर्ष मे इस वर्ष जो कैसी विपत्ति आई है सूखे के रूप से उसमे निश्चित तौर से कुछ चीजे हमारे सामने आई हैं। आज सारा देश बिजली की कमी से बिजली की कटौती से पीड़ित है। उसको वजह से निश्चित तौर से मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय वित्त-मन्त्री जी से कि हमारी जो योजनाओ की प्राथमिकतायें हैं हम उन वर्ष मे अपनी पचवर्षीय योजना बनाने जा रहे है तो पिछली चार योजनाओ मे भूले तो नही परन्तु प्राथमिकताये निश्चित करने के ऊपर जो हमने गौर नही किया और उसके कारण जो सूखे से जो हम पर आज विपत्तिया आई हैं उसको देखते हुए निश्चित तौर से प्राथमिकताओ को बदलने को हम आवश्यकता समझते है। मैं समझता हू कि राष्ट्र की रक्षा के बाद अगर किसी चीज को महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है तो वह महत्व बिजली उत्पादन को और सिचाई को मिलना चाहिए।

बिजली उत्पादन और सिचाई को प्राथमिकता देने के साथ साथ कुछ ऐसी चीजे इसके साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं जिनको कह देना मैं उचित समझता हू। जहा तक सिचाई का सम्बन्ध है, हम आये दिन सुनते हैं कि देश मे बहुत सी ऐसी नदिया हैं, अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि नर्मदा नही बहती है, दस वर्षों से विवाद चल रहा है, उसी प्रकार से और भी नदिया हैं जो कि दो या उससे अधिक प्रदेशो से होकर बहती हैं, वह नदिया बहती रहती हैं, प्रदेश लडते रहते हैं और उनके किनारे की जमीन सूखी रहती है। इसलिए आज इस बात की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने विधान मे परिवर्तन करे ताकि जो नदिया दो या उससे अधिक प्रदेशो से होकर बहती हैं उनके ऊपर निश्चित तौर से केन्द्र का अधिकार हो। वैसे तो सारा जल राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है लेकिन अगर इतनी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उसको न कर सके तो यह करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जो नदिया दो या उससे अधिक प्रदेशो से होकर बहती उन पर केन्द्र का अधिकार हो जाए और और वहा पर योजनायें बनाकर जो भी बिजली या पानी हो उसका प्रदेशो मे बटवारा कर दिया जाय ताकि जो प्राकृतिक सम्पत्ति बह रही है और जमीन सूखी है तथा उन नदियो को लेकर प्रदेशो मे झगड़े हैं वह सब खत्म हो जाऐं।

इसके अतिरिक्त जहा तक बिजली उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, उसका प्राथमिकता देने के साथ साथ उसमे कुछ परिवर्तन करने की भी आवश्यकता है। आज तीन तरीके से जो बिजली पैदा की जाती है उसमे एटामिक पावर पर ज्यादा जोर देने की आवश्यकता है। थर्मल पावर के स्टेशन्स ऐसी जगहो पर बनाऐं जाऐं जहा पर कोयला पैदा होता है। उन जगहो पर आप तीन सौ या चार सौ मेगावाट के प्लान्ट लगाकर बिजली पैदा करे और उनका एक ग्रिड बनाकर के सारे देश को बिजली दे। इसी प्रकार से आप एटामिक पावर से भी बिजली पैदा करे और सारे देश को बिजली सप्लाई करे। जल विद्युत भी जो आप पैदा करते हैं वह भी ऐसी नदियो से पैदा

की जाये जिनमें सदैव पानी रहता है। आज यहां पर असाम के साथी कह रहे थे कि ब्रह्मपुत्र की बाढ से असाम पीडित रहता है। यदि हम उस बाढ के पानी को रोक कर उससे बिजली पैदा कर सकें तो उससे बाढ का भी नियन्त्रण होगा तथा बिजली भी पैदा होगी और वह बिजली हम सारे देश में भेज सकेंगे। इसी प्रकार से गंगा यमुना जहा से निकलती हैं, हिमालय पर्वत से, वहा पर बडे बडे कारखाने लगाकर बिजली पैदा की जाये ताकि एक ओर बाढ का भी नियन्त्रण हो सके और दूसरी ओर अधिक बिजली पैदा करके सारे देश को दी जा सके। इस बारे में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी तरह से एक और चीज है जिसपर योजना आयोग को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। योजना बनाते समय पिछली चार योजनाओं में कुछ भी हुआ हो लेकिन पाचवी योजना मे कछ मूलभत सिद्धान्तो मे परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। आज आये दिन इस बात पर बहस होती है और यह समझा जाता है जो सही भी है कि पिछली चार योजनाओं मे हमारे देश के कुछ क्षेत्र पीछे रह गए तथा कुछ क्षेत्र आगे बढ गये। निश्चित तौर से मैं समझता हू कि आपके रुपए के बटवारे का जो सिद्धान्त है उसमे कहीं न कहीं दोष है।

मेरी यह राय है कि आप का जो बटवारा हो उस के दो तरीके हो। कुछ योजनाए मनुष्य से सबधित होनी हैं, कुछ योजनायें पृथ्वी से सबधित होती है। आप यह निश्चित सिद्धान्त रखे कि आबादी के आधार पर और जमीन के रकबे के आधार पर पैसे की बटवारा होगा जिन योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध मनुष्य से है, समाज कल्याण योजना, शिक्षा योजना, स्वास्थ्य योजना तथा अन्य इस तरह की योजना जो मनुष्य से सबधित हैं उन का पैसा आबादी के आधार पर बाटा जाय। इसी तरह से जो योजनाए पृथ्वी से सम्बन्ध रखती है, सिंचाई योजना, कृषि योजना या जमीन के रकबे से सम्बन्ध रखती है, जितना रकबा आप का खेती के अन्दर जिस प्रदेश में हो उस की उसी रकबे के हिसाब से खेती और सिंचाई का पैसा दें। निश्चित तौर से जो आप की असमानता है, जिस को चार योजनाओं से दूर नहीं कर पाये हैं, वह असमानता दूर हो सकती है अगर यह निश्चित सिद्धान्त आप योजना आयोग से या भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यन्वित करवा दें।

इसी तरह से जो पैसा प्रदेशो मे जाता है आप आदेश दे, जैसा आप का सिद्धान्त है, कि योजनाए जिले मे बननी चाहिए तो इस आधार पर पैसे का बटवारा कर के प्रदेशो को यह आदेश हो कि वह जिलो तक इसी आधार पर पैसा बटवाये। जमीन से सबधित योजनाओं को रोकने के आधार पर और मनुष्य से सबधित आबादी के आधार पर पैसा हर प्रदेश जिले तक बाटे तो प्रदेश के अन्दर भी जो असमानताए है, या कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे आ गये है जो पिछडे हुए है, उन की भी तरक्की होगी, ऐसा मैं समझता हू। तो आपकी योजना मे ऐसा परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, और इस वर्ष जो आप पाचवी योजना बना रहे हैं उस मे आप निश्चित तौर से परिवर्तन करने की कृपा करेंगे।

इसी तरह से सब से बडी चीज जो आप को करनी है, जो इन सारी चीजो से महत्वपूर्ण है वह यह कि आपने लोकतन्त्र के आधार पर मानव को समाजवाद तक पहुचाने का बहुत बडा सकल्प लिया है, और मैं ऐसा समझता हू कि संसार मे जब पृथ्वी ने कायम हुई है तब से ऐसा महान प्रयोग आज तक ससार में कहीं नहीं किया गया। लेकिन आप के पास जहा देश की रक्षा के लिये एक फ़ौज है वहीं पर निर्माण के लिये या योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये या देश की तरक्की के लिये या योजनाओं को लोकतन्त्र के आधार पर समाजवाद तक पहुचाने के लिये एक दूसरी फ़ौज है। ये दोनो फौजें भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत काम करती है। एक फ़ौज खून बहाती है और जब मौका

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

पड़ा युद्ध का तो आप की फ़ौज ने खून बहा कर बलिदान दिया जिस से आप का मस्तक ऊंचा हुआ इस फ़ौज के कारण । वहीं पर दूसरी फ़ौज है जो लोक सभा से लेकर गाव सभा तक फ़ैली है, आज सारा देश जानता है की आप यह फ़ौज निष्ठावान नही है समाजवाद के प्रति यह जो दूसरी फ़ौज है जिसे सरकारी कर्मचारियो की फ़ौज कहते हैं, मेरा कहना यह नही है कि आप के सारे सरकारी कर्मचारी निष्ठावान नहीं है, मैं यह नही कहता हू कि आप के सारे के सारे कर्मचारी खराब है, लेकिन यह निश्चित सत्य है कि जितनी अच्छी आप की योजनाएं बनती है उन को कार्यन्वित करने वाली फ़ौज की लोकतन्त्र के प्रति समाजवाद के प्रति निष्ठा न होने के कारण, जितना अच्छा स्वरूप हम समझते हैं, जितना अच्छा आप चाहते हैं, प्रान्तीय सरकारें चाहती हैं, आप की जिले की यूनियन चाहती है उतना अच्छा स्वरूप उन योजनाओ का नही रह जाता है ।

आप ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है अभी गल्ले का राष्ट्रीयकरण । कितनी अच्छी योजना है । लेकिन उस का स्वरूप क्या है जिलो में जिला स्तर पर यह अभी भविष्य मे है, और उस के प्रति बडी बडी शकाये है इसलिये कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है उस पर उन की निष्ठा देश के निर्माण के प्रति और खासतौर से लोकतन्त्र के प्रति समाजवाद लाने के प्रति, अच्छी नही है । इसलिये जहा आप तमाम परिवर्तन करते हैं, तथा संशोधन लाते हैं विधान में एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन लाने की आवश्यकता है कि आप की यह जो मशीनरी है यह कमिटेड हो, समाजवाद के प्रति इस की व्यवस्था हो । कोई इस तरह का परिवर्तन लायें कि आप परीक्षा कर सके हर व्यक्ति की कि वह देश मे समाजवाद लाने के लिये, निर्माण करने के लिये उस की निष्ठा ठीक है या नहीं ? तब आप उस को अपने यहां स्थान दें । जब आप इस तरह से फ़ौज को तैयार करेंगे तभी सफलता आप को अच्छी मिल सकेगी ।

एक बात मैं उद्योगो के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हू । आप के जितने भी उद्योग चल रहे हैं इस देश में, जितने भी सरकारी उद्योग है, आये दिन यह शिकायत रहती है कि उस मे नुकसान होता है, घाटा होता है । जब समाजवाद का हमारा सिद्धान्त है तो निश्चित तौर मे सारे उद्योगो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए । अगर अभी नहीं करते तो आगे चल कर करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन जितने भी उद्योग हमारे हैं उन मे घाटा होता है तब यह सोचना पडता है, या मुकाबले में देखना पडता है कि कौन सा रास्ता हो ? मैं समझता हू कि जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन की हिस्सेदारी बनाये प्रशासन मे और मुनाफे मे । जब हम प्रशासन में और मुनाफे मे उन को हिस्सेदार बनायेंगे तो उन को मालूम होगा कि जहा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ है वहा हम को अपने इस उद्योग से भी ऐसी का अधिकार मिला है और हम को इस में समानता मिली है । प्रशासन और मुनाफे में अधिकार मिलने से मैं समझता हू कि निश्चित तौर मे उद्योग की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ेगी, उद्योग का मुनाफ़ा बडेगा और अच्छा काम होगा ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू और आभारी हू कि आप ने मुझे इतना समय दिया ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow it to go on record. This is not the way to get up and raise it during the debate.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनदगाव) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू । दुर्भाग्य से यह वर्ष अभाव का वर्ष है । कुछ प्रकृति भी हम से नाराज है कुछ व्यवस्थाओं के घेरे में भी हम आ पडे हैं । वैसे जिन परिस्थितियो में आप वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से, और आप का मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है उस का अहसास कर सकता हूं, अनुभव कर सकता हूं कि कितना कठिन काम और कितने दायित्व के साथ इस कठिन काम का निर्वाह करना

पड़ रहा है, विशेषकर जब अभाव का वर्ष है । कहीं भी दृष्टि डालिये, बिजली, पावर, पानी, सिंचाई, अनाज सीमेंट, लोहा, कोई ऐसी आवश्यक सामग्री नहीं है जो आसानी से उपलब्ध होती हो । और इसी का कारण है इस का प्रतिबिम्ब हमारे समाज के उस सर्वहारा समाज पर पड़ता है जिस के पास पहले भी कुछ नहीं था और इस अभाव के कारण और पिस गया । मैं सोचता हूं कि बहुत लम्बी यह बहस होती है और प्रायः दो महीने लगातार सभी मंत्रालय अपनी अपनी मांगे ले कर आते हैं, घूम फिर कर पैसा, घूम फिर कर न्यूक्लीयस, केन्द बिन्दू वित्त मंत्रालय बनता है । मैं सोचता हूं कि क्या करेगा, वित्त मंत्रालय कोई चमत्कार नहीं कर सकेगा क्यों कि जब तक उत्पादन की स्थिति इस देश में अच्छी नहीं होती तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता । आज इस देश में जैसी राजनीतिक चेतना, पोलिटिकल कांशसनेस, पैदा होती है, मैं नहीं समझता कि वैसी आर्थिक चेतना, एकनामिक कांशसनेस, पैदा हुई है । इस में मंत्रालय आ गये, प्रदेश सरकारें आ गई, हमारी तमाम कार्यपालिका आ गई । मैं नहीं समझता कि यदि हम उत्पादन की दिशा में क्षमता, कल्पना, दूर-दर्शिता और शक्ति के साथ बढ़ते तो यह दिन हम को देखने को मिलता । हम ने पानी और बिजली पैदा करने का प्रावधान किया । हम यह बात भूल गये कि यदि वर्षा न हुई तो जो हमारी स्टेटस गवर्नमेंटस के हाइड्रालिक पावर के कमिटमेंट हैं उस को हम कैसे जेनरेट कर सकेंगे । साथ ही थर्मल पावर पिट-हेडस पर नहीं बनी । इन कारणों से हमारे देश में बिजली का अभाव सामने आ रहा है।

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS

Fertilizer Manufacturing Units

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप अगले दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखियेगा । इस के बाद हम हाफ-ऐन-अवर डिस्कशन लेंगे ।

श्री ई० जी० सिद्धा पाटिल (कोपरगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 प्रश्न के प्रश्न संख्या 695 के सम्बन्ध में जो कागज हमारे पटल पर रक्खे गये हैं उन से पता लगता है कि जो हमारा फर्टिलाइजर प्रोडक्शन है, चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो, जितनी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है उस से बहुत कम हो रहा है । नाइट्रोजन की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 8,24,000 टन है और उत्पादन 4,47,000 टन है, फास्फेट की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 1,84,000 टन है और उत्पादन 1,03,000 टन है । यह तो पब्लिक सेक्टर का हाल है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी देखिये । नाइट्रोजन की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 6,40,000 टन है और उत्पादन 3,16,000 टन है । इसी तरह से फास्फेट की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 3,15,000 टन है और उत्पादन 1,93,000 टन है । इस से पता चलता है कि हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी ज्यादा होती है और उत्पादन कम होता है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा 50 या 60 फीसदी होता है ।

अगर आप मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड के आंकड़ों को देखें तो पता लगेगा कि जो लाइसेंस्ड या इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है और जो उत्पादन है उस में बहुत फर्क है । अमोनिया की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 2,47,000 टन है और उत्पादन कुल 61,000 टन के लगभग है । यूरिया की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 2,92,000 टन है और उस का प्रोडक्शन 66,000 टन के लगभग है । इसी तरह से एन पी के की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 4,55,000 टन है और उस का प्रोडक्शन कुल 67,000 टन के करीब है। इस तरह से पता लगता है कि चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर हो चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, उस का उत्पादन बहुत कम है ।

जब कभी उत्पादन कम होने की बात आती है तो उस के बहुत से रीजन बतला दिये जाते हैं जैसे कि पावर शार्टेज है या इक्विपमेंट ठीक नहीं है । आप किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट को ले लें और देख लें कि उत्पादन कम हुआ है या नहीं । हर एक डिपार्टमेंट

[श्री ई० बी० चिखे पाटिल]

कह देता है कि पावर शटेंज हो गई, लेबर ट्रबल हो गई, इससे उत्पादन कम हो गया। लेकिन अनाज के उत्पादन के लिये फर्टिलाइजर की शार्टेज ठीक नहीं है । हम चाहते थे कि 1973-74 में 32 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन हो फर्टिलाइजर का, लेकिन हुआ है खाली 17 लाख टन । 19.6 लाख टन का इन्तजाम किया गया था । उस को रिवाइज कर के लेकिन 17 लाख टन हुआ । यानी 34 लाख टन के बजाय जो 19.5 लाख टन रक्खा गया था वह भी हम पूरा नहीं कर पाये । जब इस तरह से काम चल रहा है तब सेल्फ रिलायेंस कैसे आयेगी ? जब हम पांचवी योजना के बारे में बात करते हैं तब कहते हैं कि 12 और यूनिट लगाना चाहिये, उस से पता नहीं कैसे काम चलेगा ।

हमारा कंजम्शन है 1974-75 में 44.6 मिलियन टन लेकिन उस की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपसिटी होगी 39.01 मिलियन टन, मगर उत्पादन होगा कुल 22.85 मिलियन टन । जो पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का आखिरी साल होगा यानी 1978-79 उस में कंजम्शन होगा 85.7 मिलियन टन और इन्स्टाल्ड कैपसिटी होगी 99.62 मिलियन टन, लेकिन उत्पादन होगा 71.60 मिलियन टन । हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर का कंजम्शन दुनिया के सब देशों से कम है । हमारे यहां एक हेक्टेयर में सिर्फ 9.5 के०जी० फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल होती है, लेकिन इस साल जब कि देश के छ: राज्यों में सूखा पड़ा है, फर्टिलाइजर उस से भी कम उपलब्ध है । उस को हम बाहर से ला कर भी अपनी फसल लेना चाहते है और अनाज का उत्पादन बढाना चाहते हैं । हमारे यहां रोज साइंस और टेकनोलोजी आगे बढ़ रही है, और नई नई वेराइटीज आ रही हैं । नई वेराइटीज की फसलों के लिये जब ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर डालते हैं तभी ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है, नहीं तो उन का कोई फायदा नहीं होता है । लेकिन चौथी योजना में जब हम ने 34 लाख टन का टार्गेट रक्खा था उस को घटा कर 19.5 लाख टन कर दिया, फिर भी वह पूरा नहीं हो सका । कुल उत्पादन 17 लाख टन का हुआ । मुझे शक है कि हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का जो लक्ष्य ठहराया गया है वह पूरा नहीं होगा । उसको रिवाइज करना होगा । वह लक्ष्य से बहुत कम होगा । हम देखते हैं कि पांच साल के अन्दर 17 लाख टन की कमी रही है, तब फिर पांचवी योजना में पांच गुना काम कैसे हो सकता है क्योंकि इस में कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट करना होता है । नतीजा यह होगा कि हम को फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट करना होगा । फर्टिलाइजर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये हम को विदेशों से मशीनरी मगानी पड़ेगी । अगर वह भी समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं होगी तो हमारा फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा ? अगर फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तो वह हम को बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करनी होगी और हमारा पैसा विदेशों को जायेगा । हमने चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के पहले साल के लिये 217 करोड़ टन फर्टिलाइजर के इम्पोर्ट का लक्ष्य रक्खा है और 1978-79 तक 105 करोड़ टन के इम्पोर्ट का लक्ष्य रक्खा है, लेकिन पिछले पच्चीस सालों के अनुभव से पता चलता है कि जितना लक्ष्य हम बनाते हैं इम्पोर्ट का उससे दुगुना और तिगुना हो जाता है । पता नहीं ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने इस ओर गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाया है या नहीं ।

जो हमारे प्राइवेट अण्डरटेकिंग्स वाले उद्योगपति हैं जिन का काम सब कामों को रोक कर उत्पादन को कम करना होता है, वह मशीनरी को बन्द कर देते हैं और इससे उत्पादन शार्ट हो जाता है । जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि माल का भाव बढ़ जाता है । लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में तो यह बात नहीं चलती । पब्लिक सेक्टर का काम तो उत्पादन बढ़ाना है ताकि शार्टेज ठीक रहें । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो कारपोरेशन हम बनाते

हैं या लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनाते हैं, गवर्नमेंट अन्डरटेकिंग बनाते हैं उन में जो चेयरमैन रक्खे जाये वह ऐसे हो जिन का सोशलिज्म में विश्वास हो । हम आज कल ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को चेयरमैन बना देते है । हमारी सरकार की और पार्टी की नीति लोकशाही समाजवाद लाना है। हम लोकशाही समाजवाद लाने के लिये कानून बनाते है, घोषणा करते हैं, लेकिन जो कारोबार है वह हम अधिकारियो के हाथ मे दे देते हैं । सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि चुनाव के बाद जो लोकप्रतिनिधि होते है या जो मन्त्रिमडल मे आ जाते हैं उनके ही समाजवाद के लिये कमिटेड होने से काम नही चलता । जो कारपोरेशनो और पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स के चेयरमैन होते है वह भी समाजवाद मे विश्वास रखने वाले होने चाहिये । मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर और जो दूसरे अधिकारी होते है वह भी इसी प्रकार के होने चाहिये । वह कोई उद्योगपति नही है । वह इस तरह के होने चाहिये जो चाहे कि देश मे कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट बढे । वह तभी बढेगा जब वह को-आपरेटिव मे विश्वास करते हो । जब तक वह उस मे विश्वास नही करेगे तब तक कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट नही बढ सकता, यह आप देख सकते है । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट का इस के बारे मे खयाल क्या है और वह इसके बारे मे क्या करना चाहती है ?

अभी नगल फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री का बडा इतिहास लिखा गया है । उस का एक्स्पैन्शन हो रहा है । लेकिन एक्स्पैन्शन होने से उसका उत्पादन नही बढ रहा है । वह घट रहा है । पंजाब स्टेट की जमीन सल्फर के मामले मे डिफिशिएट है । हर एक राज्य मे प्रोजेक्ट बनती हैं फर्टिलाइजर बढाने के लिये । अब हर एक राज्य का काम यह देखना है कि कौन सी जमीन के लिये कौन सी फर्टिलाइजर होनी चाहिये और यह सोच कर के ही उस को बढ़ाना चाहिये । आपने पर हैक्टेयर कंजम्शन को कैलकुलेट करके तीन चार प्लेन्स का टारगेट बना कर हर स्टेट अपने यहां प्रोडक्शन को बढाने की कोशिश करे तो काम ठीक से चल सकता है ।

मैंने देखा है कि फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने तय किया है कि हमारे यहा 12 नये यूनिट लगाये जायेगें तभी हम सेल्फ रिलायेन्ट हो सकते है। लेकिन जब तक हम अपने यहा फर्टिलाइजर का प्रोडक्शन नही बढायेगे पाचवी पच-वर्षीय योजना मे तब तक हम सेल्फ रिलायेन्ट कैसे हो सकते है ? हम सेल्फ रिलायेन्ट तभी हो सकते है जब ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशी मदद मिले । लेकिन आज जो हमारा काम चलता है वह विदेशी मदद के बगैर नही चलता है । जब विदेशी मदद रुक जाती है तभी हमारी सारी एकानमी सकट मे आ जाती है । इस स्थिति म हम को डेफिसिट फिनासिंग करना पडता है, जिस के कारण देश मे बहुत कठिनाइया पैदा हो जाती है । मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि हम अपनी इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी को बढा क्यो नही सकते है ।

जहा तक वितरण का सम्बन्ध है, हम बहुत दिनो से माग कर रहे है कि यह कार्य कोआपरेटिव्ज के हाथो म दिया जाये । वितरण का काम ब्लैक मनी वालो के सुपुर्द नही किया जाना चाहिए । मैंने सुना था कि सरकार यह व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि वितरण का काम सरकार की एजेन्सीज या को आपरेटिव्ज के द्वारा किया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि फोर्थ फाइव-यीअर प्लान मे टारगेट में शार्टफाल क्यो हुआ है और इस शार्टफाल के कारण हम को कितना फारेन एक्सचेज खर्च करना पडा है । क्या हम खाद के विषय में आत्म निर्भर होने के लिए पाचवें प्लान मे पूरी

[श्री ई० वी० विखे पाटिल]

पैदावार कर सकते हैं ? अगर हमारे इनस्टाल्ड कैपसिटी का पूरा इस्तेमाल हो जाये, तो फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज में कितनी बचत होगी ? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि फ़र्टिलाइज़र की कमी की वजह से ख़रीफ़ की फ़सल ठीक नहीं होगी, पैट्रोलियम एंड कैमिकल्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री फ़र्टिलाइज़र के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पहली दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में फ़र्टिलाइज़र पर कितनी धनराशी लगाई गई और कितना घाटा हुआ । पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में फ़र्टिलाइज़र के प्रोडक्शन का क्या टारगेट रखा गया था और कितना एचीव किया गया ? पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में फ़र्टिलाइज़र के उत्पादन का क्या टारगेट रखा जा रहा है ? हम ने आज तक फ़र्टिलाइज़र का आयात करने मे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा ख़र्च की है ? मीठापुर मे जो नया फ़र्टिलाइज़र प्लाट बन रहा है, वह कब तक उत्पादन करना शुरू कर देगा ? उस प्लांट के सम्बन्ध मे अब तक कितना समय लग चुका है और कितना और समय लगने की सम्भावना है ? मन्त्री महोदय एग्ज़ेक्ट तारीख़ बतायें, जब से वह प्लांट उत्पादन शुरू कर देगा । राजस्थान में फ़र्टिलाइज़र का उत्पादन कहां कहां होगा ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि हमारे देश में अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप फ़र्टलाइज़र का उत्पादन न हो की ज़िमेदारी किस पर है—क्या सरकारी मशीनरी पर है ?

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश मे कृषि की प्रगति से बेकारी दूर होगी और कृषि की प्रगति के लिए खाद का होना बहुत आवश्यक है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उससे पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में फ़र्टिलाइज़र की जो उत्पादन क्षमता है, हमारे यहा उसका उत्पादन उससे बहुत कम हो रहा है । उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, जहां खेती के अतिरिक्त कोई उद्योग-धंधा नहीं है । गोरखपुर में पब्लिक सैक्टर का जो फ़र्टिलाइज़र का कारखाना है, उसकी इनस्टाल्ड कैपसिटी अस्सी हज़ार टन है, लेकिन वहां पूरा उत्पादन नही हो रहा है, उसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहिए । मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस बारे मे क्या पग उठाये है । उत्तर प्रदेश मे फ़ास्फ़ेट का कोई कारख़ाना नही है । उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी और आकार को देखते हुए वहा फ़ास्फ़ेट के एक कारखाने से काम नही चलेगा । वहा कम से कम चार कारखाने और लगाये जाने चाहिए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे ? गोरखपुर के फ़र्टिलाइज़र प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता कब तक पूरी होगी ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising this issue. When he gave notice of this half-an-hour discussion, he wanted to know:

(i) the functioning of the fertiliser units in the country, their present capacity and the actual production achieved by them;

(ii) The country is facing a scarcity of fertilisers and imports are being made while capacity is lying idle;

(iii) Private sector units seem to do better than the public sector undertakings;

(iv) Need to achieve maximum production by the existing units.

These are the main points he has raised. He has also supported all these points in a very well-reasoned speech supported by facts and figures.

It is true that our production has not been as good as it should have been because a fertiliser factory which is very heavy investment-

oriented, should produce at least on an average 90 per cent of its capacity. But, here in this, we have not been able to go beyond 71 per cent in 1972-73.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member one or two facts as to why there has been incomplete utilisation of the installed capacity. Firstly, he has also mentioned that the performance of some of the public sector units has not been as good as that of the private sector. I would like to bring to your notice one or two points. If you take all the plants together, the public sector produces around 60 per cent of the installed capacity. Certainly, it is not a very creditable performance. But, nonetheless, I would like only to bring to your notice two or three facts.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): What is the percentage of the private sector production?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In private sector also it varies from unit to unit.. (*Interruptions*) I will come to that.

I have given the answer in more details than the hon. Member has asked. Taking the public sector, the Rourkela plant works at 41 per cent. Now, the Rourkela plant is a plant attached to the steel plant. The idea was that they would utilise the coke oven gas for production of fertiliser It so happens that it is not in our Ministry, but under the Steel Ministry. The coke oven gas has not been adequate because it has not been adequately produced.

Then Neyveli unit is based on lignite and it is working at 30 per cent of the capacity. There again, Neyveli is not under this Ministry, but it is under the Steel Ministry. There also, there has been inadequate supply of lignite.

They are trying to renovate these two, but I am told that unless expansion of steel takes place, the quantity of coke oven gas will not increase. Therefore, it is linked up with the expansion of the Rourkela steel plant so far as the Rourkela fertiliser factory is concerned. Gorakpur factory is working at 86 per cent capacity. It is a new plant based on naphtha. Namrup which is based on natural gas is working at 62 per cent, and Sindri at 62 per cent. Sindri is one of the oldest plants. It has become obsolete; it is just like a vintage car. It has become a vintage plant. A scheme for renovation is taken in hand costing Rs. 35 crores and another for modernisation at Rs. 95 crores. The work is taken in hand and we hope that production will go up higher than what it is now. Trombay which is one of our good units gives 78 per cent. So far as private plants go, Kota gives 115 per cent; it is a new plant based on naphtha. Varanasi gives 50 per cent. EID-Parry is working at 75 per cent. In respect of Gujarat it is difficult to say whether it is private or public, because 49 per cent is held by Government and about 10 or 11 per cent is held by what are called the financial institutions. It is working at 94 per cent Kanpur is working at 63 per cent, although Kanpur, sometime ago, was working at a higher percentage of performance.

It is a fact that fertiliser factories have to work around 90 per cent. We are trying our level best that performance increases. But there are certain big constraints. Nangal factory which was working at 85 or 88 per cent is now working only at 40 per cent. In Nangal electricity itself was the raw material. They consumed 164 mw till last year. Now it is reduced to 60 mw, a reduction of 40 per cent. The capacity of all the plants together would be 60 per cent. If you take away Rourkela and Neyveli, it is 67 per cent. If you take out Sindri, Neyveli and FACT, it works out at 73 per cent. I am not

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

satisfied with this. I have taken necessary action in my Ministry and I have written to the State Governments. Kanpur has been having a good machinery producing upto 90 per cent capacity but due to the power cut this is also affected. Gorakpur faces 40 per cent powercut. Only one State where there is power cut, namely, Tamil Nadu, to the extent of 75 per cent even, has exempted fertiliser factories. I have written to other Chief Ministers to protect our fertiliser factories. I have written to them saying that if there is loss in fertiliser production to that extent there would be shortage of foodstuffs also. In Tamil Nadu Government the power cut is the maximum, namely 75 per cent. But they have protected the fertilizer factory.

Another constraint is this. Quite a few fertiliser factories could have started a long time back. There has been delay in commissioning. Barauni plant should have gone into production by now. It is delayed by about a couple of years. It is expected that they will go into operation early next year. The position in respect of indigenous equipments which were being manufactured by our local manufactures is this. They have not been able to supply them in time and that is one of the reason why they are delaying the commissioning. Delay in commencement of production in Durgapur and Cochin is more than 2½ years. As soon as I took over I asked them to go into production as early as possible and I am very happy to inform that Cochin Fertilizer Plant is producing ammonia and day before yesterday have also started producing urea. Durgapur and Cochin were in difficulty as some of the foreign equipment was giving trouble but it has been sorted out now. If Barauni, Durgapur and also Cochin go into production—also Goa which is also complete goes into production in a couple of months time—then I think the position will improve considerably. In the mean time if the power cut is lifted, for which I have already written to the Chief Ministers and my colleague Agriculture Minister has also written to the Chief Ministers, the position will improve. In nutshell this is the position.

The Barauni and Namrup projects have also been delayed for two years. Namrup expansion is also delayed. I am trying to cut the corners and see to it that they go on steam as early as possible. The FCI officers have given me an assurance that they will cut out the delays and will go on stream as early as possible.

In addition to these, it is a fact, we have to complete Ramgundam, Talcher and Korba which the Prime Minister inaugurated recently. If these factories go ahead and are completed in schedule time then, I am sure, the situation in respect of fertiliser would improve substantially. About ten or twelve fertiliser factories are going to be built in Fifth Plan. Some of these plants which were started in early Fourth Plan are spill over to Fifth Plan but we are trying to see that they are completed during the Plan period but in the Fifth Plan about ten or 12 factories would be necessary to meet the requirements of fertiliser in our country. I am not quite sure whether with the coming up of these factories we will be self-reliant because the production of fertilisers cannot keep pace with demand of fertilisers as our cultivators have become aware of the usefulness of fertilisers. Keeping in view all these things the Finance Minister has cleared five projects. One will be located at Mathura near the refinery; the second will be located at Bhatinda and the third at Karnal or Panipat. At Nangal we will switch over from electrolysis to fuel oil and the quantum of production at Nangal is going to be trebled. So, in that part of India, I suppose we shall be able to provide

enough fertilizers. Two fertiliser factories are going to be located on the seacoast. For one of them, the site has been selected, namely Paradeep, but for the other the site is being considered.

So, if we go ahead with the programme with the seriousness and the devotion which it deserves, we shall be able to, if not meet fully the requirements, at least see that the great pressure on fertilisers would be very considerably reduced by the end of the fifth year.

श्री ई० वी० बिले पाटिल : चौथी योजना में टार्गेट्स रेड्यूस हुए है लेकिन पांचवीं योजना में तो रेडयूस नहीं होंगे ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुवा : होना तो नही चाहिए, ऐसा हमारा प्रयास होगा लेकिन फल तो इन्सान के हाथ में नही रहता है । सर्कम्सटांसेज ऐसे आ जाते हैं इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो हमकी बुनियाद, इसकी, वेस फिक्स अप कर रहे है क्रूड आयल की, हमें उसका आल्टरनेटिव भी सोचना चाहिए । एफ० सी० आई० न फर्टिलाइजर कोल बेस पर किया था, तीन में हो गया और मेरे खयाल मे कोल बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि क्रूड अलया के दाम बहुत बढ गए है और उसका मिलना भी कठिन हो गया है इसलिए उसके ऊपर निर्भर करना बुद्धिमानी का काम नही होगा ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): In Maharashtra, there is a proposal for a co-operative fertilizer factory. May I know the policy of Petroleum Ministry regarding co-operative sector?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be no fresh questions now.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In Kandla, a co-operative factory is being built, and the Bhatinda factory also will be built with the help of co-operative societies.

As regards distribution, as I had mentioned earlier, distribution seems to be a very difficult problem for two reasons. One is that there are many agencies. The Agriculture Department is also one of the distributing agencies. We have also a distributing agency of our own, namely the Fertiliser Corporation of India, and then the private companies have their own distributing agencies. I thought that the main job of the Fertiliser Corporation of India should be production and production only, and some arrangement has to be made about distribution. We are discussing the matter with the Ministry of Agriculture and we hope to come to a satisfactory solution. I feel sure that in regard to distribution, it would be better to give it to the co-operative societies rather than to individuals But I am told that not all co-operative societies are as effective as they ought to be. Just as there are arrears from individuals, there are some arrears from some of the co-opeative societies.

So, in regard to co-operative societies, not in all parts of India, but in many parts of India, we shall have to have a new look and innovation.

Shri M. C. Daga has raised a problem. I do not have all the facts in regard to that, because the sponsor of this discussion had wanted to raise certain points only on which he wanted satisfaction So far as Shri M. C. Daga's question is concerned, it is a statistical question, and I can place the information before the House or I can send it to the hon. Member.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 2, 1973/Vaisakha 12, 1895 (Saka)

GIPND—L, 528 LS—8-9-73—1010.